The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXXI. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1851. No. 4511 {CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.
REDUCTION OF FARES.

THOSE fast, elegant, and commodious Steam-Packets
EMU AND COMET,
having undergone complete repairs, both in hulls and machinery, continue to run daily, (making the passage in one hour and a half), from Phoenix (late Cunyngham's) Wharf, at 8 and 12 A.M. and 4 P.M., (on and after 1st November, at half-past 4 P.M.,) leaving Parramatta at 8, half-past 11, and 4; Sundays, 9 A.M. from Sydney, 4 P.M. from Parramatta.

Fares to Parramatta on and after Saturday, 1st proximo:—

Cabin, 2s.; Steerage, 1s.

Parties proceeding to the diggings booked at the Wharf to Penrith. Fares, 4s. 6d.

Refreshments at moderate charges, to be had on board.

Phoenix Wharf, Erskine-street,
October, 1851. 8305

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON,
CALLING AT EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY,
and should sufficient encouragement offer,
AT BROULEE,
Weather permitting.

THE Steam Ship
SHAMROCK,
G. Gilmore, commander, will be despatched for the above port on SATURDAY, the 1st November, at 5 P.M.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 7551

ONLY VESSSEL FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE clipper brigantine
MEG MERRILIES,
130 tons, R. S. Smith, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will meet with her usual despatch. For freight or passage (having most superior accommodations), apply to
EDWARD DAVIES,
8485 Davies' Wharf, bottom of Market-street.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.
The New Gold Field.

THE fast-sailing schooner
AGNES NAPIER,
50 tons burthen, A. Motherston, master, will sail for the above place on Saturday next, 1st November. For terms of freight or passage apply on board; or to

HENRY CLARKE, Union Wharf.
October 30. 8666

FOR WIDE BAY,
To follow the Margaret and Mary.

THE unrivalled clipper brigantine
LIBERTY,
80 tons, Johnson, master, will be quickly despatched. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 8680

THE fine fast sailing schooner
ELLEN,
George Spooner, master, now laying at Campbell's Wharf, will sail for Broulee, Pampula, and Twofold Bay, on Saturday next. For freight or passage apply on board. 8702

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.

THE clipper schooner
FAVORITE,
T. Stericker, commander, will sail on Saturday next.

This beautiful vessel makes her passages with *the regularity of a steamer*, and has just completed her voyage to and from Melbourne in 19 days, including a detention of ten days there.

The accommodations for passengers are very comfortable in both cabin and steerage. Beds, bed linen, and the best wines and provisions found on board free of extra charge.

For freight or passage apply to
K. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street. 8319

FIRST PACKET FOR MELBOURNE.

THE favourite packet
PHŒBE,
100 tons burthen, J. H. Nickson, master, having much of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation (beds, bedding, &c., found free of charge), apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 8256

FOR HOBART TOWN,

THE well-known Packet Brig
EMMA,
H. F. Pockley, Commander, 170 tons.

This vessel was to leave Hobart Town in two or three days after the Don Juan, and from her well known sailing qualities she may be looked for hourly. She will have despatch.

For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
8672 Queen-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE well-known Packet Brig
TWO FRIENDS,
206 tons, Farmer, Commander.

The Two Friends will commence to take cargo for Adelaide on Thursday morning, and will sail on Sunday.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
8673 Queen-street.

FOR NELSON
WELLINGTON
PORT COOPER (the new Canterbury Settlement.)

THE fine fast-sailing brigantine
DON JUAN,
170 tons, E. Courtenay, commander.

This vessel is now receiving cargo, *and will sail on Tuesday morning next.* Shippers by her will have the option of trying the above three markets with their goods, at a mere nominal advanced rate of freight; and passengers who wishes to visit the three ports will have the opportunity of doing so. Early application is necessary, on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

☞ *By the last accounts received, Flour was £40 per ton at Port Cooper.* 8674

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fast-sailing barque
RIO PACKET,
of London, 205 tons, A. Shifaly, commander. Apply to
8214 WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE A1 Barque
AUTUMNUS,
362 tons register. For particulars apply to Captain Jackson, on board; or to
BROWN AND CO.,
George-street.
October 21. 8169

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.
FOR LONDON.

THE first-class barque
STRATHEDEN,
429 tons register, F. Turner, commander. The whole of her dead weight, and more than half remainder of her cargo being ready to go on board, this vessel will be despatched about the 1st December. The poop accommodations are superior. For freight or passage apply to
YOUNG AND CO.; or, to
7780 WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE splendid frigate-built British ship
KATE,
A 1, 1000 tons, Thomas Brodrick, commander, will sail direct for the port of London on the 1st January. Has first-rate accommodations for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

For freight, &c., apply to the commander, on board, at Campbell and Co.'s Wharf; to
WILLIAM HINDSON; or
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.
Sydney, October 16. 7686

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing ship
ORIENTAL,
A1 for 12 years, 500 tons, William Carr, commander, is now receiving cargo, and will meet with despatch. This vessel has first-rate accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board; or, to
J. B. METCALFE.
October 6. 7120

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE clipper YACHT
IRIS,
75 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened.

This vessel was built by Mr. White, of Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, for Lord Rodney. She is cutter rigged, an excellent sea boat, sails remarkably fast, and will carry her register tonnage in general cargos.

For inventories and terms of sale apply to
JOHN RICKARDS,
2841 Pitt-street.

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS for Bills to be drawn upon Her Majesty's Treasury will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, every Monday and Thursday, at noon, until further notice.

The tenders to be *in duplicate*, sealed and marked "Tender for Treasury Bills."
T. W. RAMSAY,
Deputy Commissary-General.
Commissariat, New South Wales,
Sydney, August 2. 2344

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Deed of Settlement of this Company now lies for signature at their offices, Lyons' Buildings, George-street, Sydney. Those shareholders who have not yet signed the same are requested to do so without delay.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT,
8664 Secretary.

OLYMPIC CIRCUS.
In the rear of the Painters' Arms,
Castlereagh-street.
CONTINUED ATTRACTION!

MR. J. S. NOBLE has the honour of announcing to the Public of Sydney, that he intends giving his 35th Equestrian performance THIS EVENING, Thursday, October 30.

PROGRAMME:

Part 1st. The evening's entertainments will commence with a Grand Star and Waltz Entrée, composed of six horses.

Act 2nd. Horsemanship without saddle, by Master Hermandez.

Act 3rd. Signor Honora will then introduce his astonishing feats of the Bottle Pyramids, concluding with a number of new feats.

Act 4th. Chinese Gymnastic Exercises, by Mr. Noble, La Sobre Tapet.

Act 5th. Scene on Horseback, by Master Hermandez, entitled the Greek Robber, or the Knight of Algiers.

Act 6th. Herculean Feats on the Turkish Column, by Signor Honora.

Act 7th. Three changes on Horseback, by Mr. Noble, viz.: As the Sailor, Gladiator, and Mercury.

Act 8th. Master Hermandes will introduce the much admired performance of the Rotating Globe.

Act 9th. Spanish Arnais, by Signor Honora, assisted by Mr. Albray, Master Hermandez, and the two Juveniles.

Act 10th. Principal Riding, by Master Hermandez.

Act 11th. To conclude with the much admired Pantomime entitled the Skilet. 8653

JEWISH ORPHAN SOCIETY.

A BALL in aid of the funds of the above Society, will take place at the Royal Hotel, on Wednesday, the 19th November next. Tickets to be obtained from the Stewards only, on or before the 14th, after which no tickets will be issued.

MONTAGUE LEVEY, George-street
SAMUEL MYERS, George-street
HENRY HARRIS, Pitt-street
JACOB MOSES, Bridge-street,
8686 Stewards.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.—A Meeting of the St. George's Pulling Club will be held at the Australian Arms, Lower George-street, at 4 o'clock, P.M., on Saturday, the 1st proximo, when Members are requested to attend. 8678

YOUNG FOR THE CITY.

A MEETING of the Electors will be held in *Cook Ward*, to-morrow evening, (Friday) at Mr. Kyle's, Terrace Inn, South Head Road, at half-past seven o'clock.

Mr. Young will attend.
CHARLES THROSBY,
Honorary Secretary.

N. B.—The committee will meet this evening (Thursday) at their rooms, (Titterton's) at half-past seven o'clock. 8698

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.
WARD MEETINGS.

MR. STEEL, by the advice of his friends, will address the Electors on—

Friday, the 31st October, at Adrain's, George and Goulburn streets.

Saturday, the 1st November, at the People's Reading Rooms, King-street, opposite Mr. Driver's.

Monday, the 3rd November, at Kyle's, Terrace Inn, South Head Road.

Each Evening, at half-past seven o'clock. 8696

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—Having received a requisition from a numerous and highly respectable body of my fellow-citizens, calling upon me to allow myself to be put in nomination for re-election, as City Councillor, on the 1st November next, I beg in reply thereto to state, that although my own inclination would lead me to retire at the termination of the period for which I was last elected; still, should my fellow-citizens deem me worthy of being honored by a renewal of their confidence, I have no hesitation in assuring them that I shall at all times endeavour to discharge the duties of the office as honestly, as independently, and as conscientiously as I have hitherto done.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
8546 GEORGE WILKIE.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the friends and supporters of Mr. PEMELL, will be held in the Old Assembly Rooms, King-street, THIS EVENING, October 30, at half-past seven o'clock. Mr. PEMELL will address the Electors.

JAMES DEWHURST,
8707 Secretary.

CITY ELECTION.

A MEETING of the friends of George Wilkie, Esq., will be held at Mrs. Livingstone's, Glasgow Arms, George-street, This Evening, (Thursday) at half-past seven o'clock. 8700

NOTICE.—The undersigned having established himself in business at San Francisco, as Custom Agent, Commission Merchant, and Broker, begs to solicit a share of patronage from shippers in the Australian Colonies to that port, as also from masters of vessels proceeding there. Having been a resident of Sydney for some years, to those acquainted with him he would refer as to his business integrity.

J. J. SOUTHGATE,
Corner of Front-street and Pacific Wharf.

AUSTRALIAN LEPIDOPTERA,
By A. W. SCOTT, M.A.,

To be published in London, in one vol., royal quarto, with FIFTY-TWO HIGHLY COLOURED PLATES, containing 118 species of the Australian Lepidoptera, with their metamorphoses complete, and all essential portions of the perfect insect highly magnified; the indigenous plants on which the larvæ feed; and numerous views of local scenery interspersed, accompanied by ample letter-press descriptions.

Messrs. W. and F. FORD beg leave to intimate to the public generally, but especially to Lovers of Natural History, that the above Work being now ready for transmission to London, per Phœnician (for publication), they will be happy to receive the names of Colonial Subscribers, and give them every requisite information. A few of the ORIGINAL drawings are now on view, and will well repay the Entomologist for any time he may bestow in examining these faithfully executed illustrations.

As the Phœnician will sail early in November, it is desirable that those who wish to subscribe for one or more copies should apply with as little delay as possible.

554, George-street. 8655

GENUINE AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, &c.—Including an Autograph Letter of Louis 13th of France, date 30th December, 1637. Signature of Louis 14th to a Treasury Warrant, June 4, 1715, three months before his death. Louis 15th, written at the age of 5 years, 1st October, 1715, countersigned by the Regent Duke of Orleans. Louis 16th, a warrant addressed to "M. Necker, Ministre de finance," in favour of "Le Sieur Jamin Prevot de Foutainableau, expose que dans la revolution du mois de juillet demier, il a été forcé d'abandonner sa maison et de fuir avec sa famille, apres avoir vu brise ses effet et devaster ses propriete," signed

"Bon pour mille ecus," 10th October, 1789.

Autograph of Lord Palmerston; Thomas Moore, the Poet; Letters of the Duke of Wellington, Lord John Russell, Earl of Devon, Sir James Mackintosh, Earl Buchan, Lord Haile, Duchess Dowager of Richmond, Lord Brougham, and Daniel O'Connell.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Bookseller and Stationer,
8659 485, George-street.

STRAWBERRY JAM.

STRAWBERRIES for preserving may be had at six shillings per peck, for a few days only, at the Darling Nursery Gardens. 8662

WINES, ALES, AND SPIRITS.

ROCHE'S Wholesale and Retail Wine, Ale, and Spirit Depôt, Rainbow, corner of Pitt and King streets, warranted the largest and cheapest stock of the above description in the colony, comprising every variety, purchased for cash when the markets were at their lowest ebb.

Six Thousand (6000) dozen of Byass', Dunbar's, and Marzetti's bottled ale and stout, in 3 and 4 dozens

Four Hundred (400) pipes, hogsheads, and quarters of Hunt's and Sandeman's single, double, and treble diamond port wine

Sherries, gold and pale, butts, hogsheads, and quarters

A most extensive variety of bottled wines of every description, 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases, and in the bin

Five Hundred (500) cases genuine hollands, 4 ½ gallons, out of bond, J.D.K.Z. and key brands

Martell's and Hennessy's brandy, in and out of bond

Jamaica and B.P. rum, puncheons and hogsheads

Bass' and Allsop's No. 3 Burton ale

London stout, in hogsheads, best brands

Lound's and Dunbar's old Tom, 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases

Geneuine Glenlivet whiskey, draught and bottle

Martell's and Closeau's pale cognac (a beautiful sample), draught and bottle

Excellent draught port and sherry, from four shillings per gallon

Champagne, baskets and cases, best brands

Marzetti's champagne ale and cyder, 3 and 4 dozens

Foreign liqueurs and cordials of every description

Ingham's and Woodhouse's Marsala, &c., &c.

And every article connected with the above trade and many others.

J. W. ROCHE,
Sole Proprietor.
CALL AND INSPECT.

☞ Parties sending goods into the interior should avail themselves of this opportunity: they cannot do better. A very short time before the lease expires. 8685

W. B. CURTISS begs to call the attention of the public to the following list of prices, and as it is his intention to clear out his stock by the early part of February next, (at which time his lease expires), every article is placed at the lowest rate. The stock of summer doeskins and fancy vestings, just received from home, are of the choicest description, and cannot fail of being appreciated—

	£ s.	£ s.
Dress coat of the best quality	3 0 to	3 10
Frock coat, silk linings, &c.	3 3	3 15
Cloth paletots	1 15	2 10
Cassimere trousers	1 5	1 10
Fancy summer waistcoats	0 12	0 15
Fancy summer doeskin trousers, (very best)	1 0	
Extra fine drill or duck trousers	0 16	

445, George-street, opposite the Commercial Bank. 8699

NOTICE.—FISHER'S COLONIAL RUM, 28 O.P., or 1 to 2. This Rum, which is giving general satisfaction, is *to be had only* at his stores.

Storekeepers are particularly requested to send their orders direct, to ensure a genuine article.

N.B.—Address Mr. HENRY FISHER, Distiller, No. 337, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Old Burial Ground. 8667

GOLD SCALES, GOLD SCALES.

JUST LANDED, a few GOLD SCALES and SETS OF CUP WEIGHTS, of English Manufacture, fitted in mahogany boxes, various sizes.

The above will be ready for inspection from eleven o'clock this day. Parties requiring these articles are reminded that an early call will be necessary, this being the only lot in the market.

T. WOOLLEY.
430 and 432, George-street. 8683

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, SETTLERS, AND OTHERS.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—

A portion of the sound teas, ex Whitby, at £2 10s. per chest

Good ration sugar, £17 per ton

Pickles 7s. 6d. per dozen

Colman's No. 1 starch, 4½d. per lb. by the case

Java rice, 1d. per lb. by the bag

A. WADDELL,
275, George-street.
8704 Opposite Mr. Wilshire's Tan Yard.

ALBION TIMBER YARD,
(Foot of Market-street.)

FOR SALE at the above Yard, at unprecedented low prices,—

Superior Deck Plank and Boards—the cargo of Kaurie timber, ex Lavinia

Cedar, in log and boards

Hardwood of all dimensions

Spars

Shingles, laths, fencing stuff

Pine, in log and boards—Moreton and Wide Bay

Wine cases, soap and candle boxes

A handsome discount to the trade.

October 29. 8681

NOW LANDING.
Ex Resolute, Kate, and Earl Grey.

COIL CHAIN, ¼ to ⅝ inch

Iron wire, Nos. 4 to 20

Charcoal tin plates, IC, IX, IXX

Sack weighing machines, 2, 3½, 5, 7, 10 cwt.

Iron brick weights, 56, 28, 14, 7 and 4 lb. down

Baker's patent mangle mounting

Ullathorne's hemp, flax, heelballs, &c.

Shoe bills, cut and cast

Men's, women's, and children's lasts

Clasp hobs, heel tips, tip nails

Boiled and raw linseed oil, turpentine

White, red, green, black, blue, and stone colour paints

Dry white and red lead

Stockholm pitch and tar

Ewbank's REAL PATENT NAILS, all sizes

Wrought nails, rose heads, 1 to 6 inches

Walker's best horse nails, 4 to 10 lbs., each nail stamped W on the head

Hurdle and scupper nails

Hoop iron, 1½ to 3 inch

Coopers' rivets, 6 to 50 lb.

Sheathing and braziers' copper, sheet zinc

Copper nails and tacks

Copper rooves, copper and brass wire

Copper bolt, ⅞ to 1¼

Forster's axle arms and plough wings

Ditto side-strapped spades and shovels

Cross-cut, hand, and pit saws, *cast steel*

Portable forges, complete

Smiths' bellows, anvils, and vyces

Steel, cast, shear, springs, (L) and common blister

Turkey oil stones and slips

Carpenters' bench screws and tool baskets

Mop and broom handles

Newcastle grindstones, 16 to 48 inches in diameter

Tallow lamp shades, 5¼ to 6¼ inch

Ditto ditto chimnies

Ground moons for bracket and hanging lamps

Patent registered dish covers, new style

Block tin dish covers, imperial raised

Wove wire dish covers

Revolving pistols, in cases, complete

Pocket and holster pistols

Single and double barrelled guns and rifles

Gun furniture in great variety

Hall's gunpowder, in ½ and 1 lb. cannisters

Patent shot, percussion caps

With a large assortment of various ironmongery, too numerous to particularise.

Also,

To be sold a BARGAIN, a splendid FOUR BARRELLED Revolving Gun, in case, complete.

The above goods have been carefully selected at home to suit the wants of this market, and are now being marked to SELL at such prices as will ensure an immediate sale, to make room for other shipments daily expected.

At T. WOOLLEY'S,
430 and 432, George-street.
Iron Yard, King-street. 8684

STALLION FOR SALE, at J. B. JONES' Livery Stables, York-street. Pedigree—Sire the imported horse Gratis, dam by ditto Camerton, grandam ditto Theorem, perfectly quiet to ride, and a sure sire. 8656

FOR SALE.—A powerful Draught Horse, with Cart and Harness, all complete. Apply to Mrs. BROWN, Hero of Waterloo, corner of Windmill and Fort streets. 8654

NOTICE.
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the petition of Henry Crofton of the City of Sydney in the colony of New South Wales labourer praying that the estate of John Terry Hughes of the said City of Sydney gentleman may be sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application was this day made to the Honorable the Supreme Court in its Insolvency Jurisdiction by a creditor of the said estate for leave to take out an order made by the said Court on the eleventh day of June last adjudging the said estate to be sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors when it was ordered by the said Court that unless sufficient cause should be shown to the contrary on Wednesday the fifth day of November next the said Court would then allow the said order to be taken out by the said creditor so applying for that purpose.

Dated this twenty-ninth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

J. N. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Attorney for the said creditor,
8663 490, George-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—The Clients of Messrs. Dunsmure and Longmore are informed that arrangements have been made for carrying on the business at the offices of the Firm until the return of Mr. Dunsmure (which is shortly expected), by and in the name of Mr. Charles Stafford, Solicitor, for the benefit of the surviving partner, and the representatives of the late Mr. Longmore.

For John Dunsmure—
WILLIAM BROWN.
For the estate of A. Longmore—
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.
Bligh-street, Sydney, 29th October, 1851. 8677

NOTICE.—Two HORSES of the following description have been in my yard since the 20th instant: One grey Horse, about fourteen hands, switch tail, no brand legible; also, one bay Horse, about the same height; having no brands. The above Horses can be obtained by paying for their keep, and the cost of advertising, on application to the undersigned.

If not claimed within fourteen days from this date they will be sold by auction to defray expenses.

THOMAS JAMES,
Eighteen-mile Hollow, Bathurst Road.
October 28. 8561

NOTICE OF FORGERY.

STOREKEEPERS and Others are warned to ascertain the genuineness of Orders drawn upon me by Mr. Robert Fleming, of Hawkwood, as several forged orders purporting to be so drawn have lately been presented for payment.

J. WALKER.
Sydney, October 29. 8649

FAT WETHERS.—Wanted, One Thousand Fat Wethers, delivered in Sydney, on or before Tuesday next. For address apply at the *Herald Office*. 8675

POSTPONEMENT OF FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late James Smith, Esq., of Eastern Creek, are invited to attend his Funeral, which will move from the Bell and Crown Inn, on the Western Road, on FRIDAY MORNING, the 31st instant, at 9 o'clock precisely.
8665 JAMES WILLIS, Undertaker.

FOR THE TURON MINES.—To leave on Saturday, 1st November. In consequence of so much freight offering, the undersigned has laid on an extra team for the above date, to leave with the usual despatch, and not to be overloaded; has room for 3 or 4 cwt. Apply to

B. YABSLEY,
8703 Booking Office, 682, George-street.

BATHURST GOLD.—The undersigned is a purchaser of Bathurst Gold, in any quantities.

EDWARD SALAMON,
8692 446, George-street.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS. The Advertiser, an Accountant of many years' experience, and a long resident of Sydney, during which period he has held situations of considerable trust and importance, would be glad to meet with an appointment as Clerk and Bookkeeper, in the office of a merchant, or any other respectable establishment. Testimonials and references of the highest respectability will be given. Letters addressed A.E., *Herald* Office, will be immediately attended to. 8693

TO SOAP MAKERS.—Required, a person who understands his business and willing to put his shoulder to the wheel. Apply between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A.M., to Mr. KINNEAR, Elizabeth-street South. 8660

WANTED, immediately, a Lithographic Printer. Apply to QUARRILL, BENNETT, and Co., Kent-street, near the Gas Works. 8661

WANTED, a highly respectable English woman as Nurse; also, a young person as Housemaid, and to assist in the Nursery; also, a competent Laundress. Apply to Mrs. DELOITTE, Fort-street. 8652

WANTED, a Female as general servant. Apply to Mrs. A. GOODWIN, Kent-street North. 8694

WANTED, a respectable Woman, to fill the situation of Cook and Housekeeper. None but a competent person will answer, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Apply to THOMAS HYNDES, Cumberland-place. 8657

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a respectable Female Servant. Apply for address to Mrs. ARTHUR, Coach Factory, Elizabeth-street. 8705

TO PUBLICANS AND OTHERS.—A public-house to let, in a good business situation, near the George-street market. For bar-fittings, license, &c., price £80. For particulars apply to J. CURRY, Broker, Pitt-street. 8688

TO DAIRYMEN, CARTERS, GARDENERS, AND OTHERS.—To be let, several Residences, with garden ground, paddocks, &c., bounded by the Riley Estate, and situated in Bourke, Botany, and Cross streets, near the Cockatoo Inn. Apply to Mr. E. BENNETT, Forbes street, Woolloomooloo. 8701

KIAMA.—To Let, two stone-built Cottages, newly erected. To Tailors, Shoemakers, and Blacksmiths, the present is a first-rate opportunity, the town being quite bare of such tradesmen. For particulars apply to the owner, Mr. JOSEPH PIKE, Storekeeper, Kiama. 8650

TO LET, the lease and good-will of an Hotel in full working order, in a stirring part of the City, together with bar-fittings complete. Apply to Mr. WM. LONG, George-street. 8591

TO LET, in Harrington-street, a two-story House, containing five rooms, with a detached kitchen and servant's room. Apply to Mr. CLEEVE, Charlotte-place. 8230

SALES BY AUCTION.

ASSORTED EARTHENWARE.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, October 30, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Twenty crates assorted Earthenware, well adapted for country storekeepers

Terms at sale. 8367

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on FRIDAY next, October 31st, at 11 o'clock precisely,

385 ounces 15 dwts. Australian Gold.

☞ Sellers of gold will find this method of disposal the most advantageous to their interests. 8627

To Timber Merchants, Builders, and Buyers for Export.

UNRESERVED SALE OF CEDAR, PINE, AND HARDWOOD.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

7000 Feet Cedar in logs, ex Harriet

Ex Thomas Lord,

7000 Feet Cedar, in logs

2000 Feet Pine, in logs

5000 Feet Pine Boards

Also,

20,000 Feet Hardwood Scantling, &c.

Lot of sundries.

Terms at sale. 8433

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

The well-known favourite brigantine HELEN, of about 120 tons burthen, with all her gear and equipments, as she now lies ready for Sea.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 30th October, at 12 o'clock precisely, and without any reserve,

The favourite fast-sailing brigantine HELEN, of about 120 tons burthen, well found in Stores and Equipments.

The above brigantine is well known on the Melbourne, Moreton, and Wide Bay trade, in the latter of which she is now running. She was built in the year 1848, of the very best materials, has been recently coppered, her sails and gear are nearly new, she is in first-rate order, and can be sent to sea immediately without any outlay; she has two light and commodious cabins, neatly and handsomely fitted with every requisite, containing 12 sleeping berths. She is admirably adapted for the Cedar Rivers, for which she was built, carrying 50,000 feet on a draught of 6½ feet. She is also well adapted to the Island Trade, being a fast sailer and an excellent sea-boat, and is fitted with all the requisites and conveniences of a large vessel.

Inventory of Stores can be seen at the Auction Rooms, and any further particulars obtained upon application.

The vessel now lies for inspection at the Albion Wharf.

Terms liberal. 8431

GAMBROONS, SUMMER CLOTHS, DRILLS, STOCKINETT, ANGOLA, UNIONS, &c., more or less damaged by sea water, ex Mohawk, Liddell, master, from London, for sale on account of whom it may concern.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,

NK conjoined in diamond with Me G over.

§ 3—1 bale 15 pieces crape gambroon
12 ditto blue stockinett
6 grey ditto
4—1 bale 41 ditto gambroon
1 summer cloth
6 ditto union ginghams
3 ditto white drill
1 ditto fancy drill
3 ditto union striped
5—1 bale 8 ditto white drills
1 brown drill
11—1 bale 5 ditto stockinett
26 ditto angola

All more or less damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash. 8060

FANCY BUTTONS, RIBBONS, OSNABURGH, &c.
For sale without reserve.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on FRIDAY next, at eleven o'clock,

1 case silk buttons, assorted

1 case gilt, metal, bone, and other buttons, assorted

1 case silk ribbons, black, green, and assorted; silk and cotton ribbons, assorted; satin ribbons, &c., &c.

1 case pure silk ribbons, silk and cotton ribbons, assorted, velvet ribbons, watch guards, &c.

40 pieces Osnaburg

1200 Osnaburgh bags

Terms at sale. 8610

HABERDASHERY AND DRAPERY GOODS.
Just landed, ex Phœnician.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,

1 case country pins, in papers, mixed pins, &c.

1 case needles, assorted, pearl shirt buttons, silk staylaces, spangle pearl buttons, exhibition tablets, embossed tablets, cotton wire piping, &c.

1 case black and white hooks and eyes, solid mixed pins, &c.

1 case Marshall's thread, assorted, wire ribbons, &c.

1 case printed balzorine dresses, black barège, China barège lustre, jaconet muslin, &c.

1 case India ledger muslins, gents'. muslin cravats, figured cravats, plain and coloured toilette covers, &c.

1 case corded petticoats, black muslin, &c.

2 cases mourning prints

1 bale blankets

1 case oil cloth table covering, first rate.

The above are all new goods, from a London House, and will be sold without any reserve.

Terms at sale. 8611

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE OF BOOKS.
Just landed, ex Phœnician.

Comprising a large and carefully selected assortment of new and beautifully illustrated works, in various branches of literature. Also, a rich collection of Bibles, Prayers, and Church Services.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has been instructed to sell by auction, without any reserve, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on TUESDAY next, November 4, at 11 o'clock precisely,

An Invoice of New and beautifully Illustrated Works, just landed, ex Phœnician; amongst which may be named—

Alison's Europe, Macauley's England, Lodge's Portraits, Boswell's Johnson, Wylie's Bible Scenes, Rollin's Ancient History, Cumming's Hunter's Life in South Africa, Murray's Andalusia, Forbes' Switzerland, Lynch's Dead Sea, Sir Walter Scott's Reading for the Young, Lamartine's Girondists, Ruschberger's Voyage, Milton's Prose Works, Cruickshank's Three Courses, Green's Biblical Dictionary, Leighton's Family Prayers, Richardson's Sahara, Conquest of Canada, Whiteside's Italy, Cotterill's Family Prayers, Virgil by Edwards, Scripture Illustrated, Songs of Seasons, Gift of Love, James' Old Oak Chest, Howitt's Journal, Brougham's Men and Letters, Compton Merivale, Dick's Celestial Scenery, Grant's Poetry, Sketches of Life and Character, Cæsar's Commentaries (English), Country Scenes, David Copperfield, Blackwood's Magazine, Fraser's Magazine, Ruskin's Architecture, D'Israeli's Sybil, D'Israeli's Tancred, Armourer's Daughters, Reginald Hastings, Life of Wilberforce, Carleton's Black Prophet, Fleming on Papacy, Readings from Sir Walter Scott, Lord Ellesmere's Sicilian Vespers, Mitford's Villager, Musical Library, Harmonist, Musical Gem, Roger of Wendover, Menzel's Germany, Doddridge's Exposition, Brown's New Zealand, Johnson's Works, Auber's India, Finney's Theology, Graham's Medicine, Ladies' Album, Dwight's Theology, &c., &c.

Also, a large and beautiful assortment of elegantly bound Bibles, Prayers, and Church Services.

Catalogues are in course of preparation, and will be ready by Saturday next.

Terms at sale. 8612

200 BAGS HOBART TOWN FINE FLOUR, in 200 lb. bags.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, 31st October, at 11 o'clock precisely,

200 bags Hobart Town fine flour, in 200 lb. bags

Terms at sale. 8622

PLATED WARE, BRITANNIA METAL, German Silver, Superior Dish Covers, Cutlery, and other Hardware, Dressing Cases, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, October 30th, at eleven o'clock, without reserve.

Plated ware—Consisting of cruets, liquor frames, baskets, tea kettles, salts, mustards, butter coolers, tea and coffee services

Elegant plated candelabra, with cut glass pedestals

Britannia metal tea and coffee pots, German silver, table spoons and forks, dessert spoons and forks, tea, mustard, and salt spoons, ladles, fish slices, &c.

Superior Albert metal dish covers, with plated on German silver handles, six in each set

Turquoise jugs, Britannia metal covers

Good-boy knives and forks, scissors, and other cutlery

Glazed railway spectacles

Exhibition medals

Assorted holloware

Patent bone handled and pocket corkscrews

Telescope toasting forks, tinned spurs

Powder flasks, measuring tape, &c.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's rosewood dressing-cases, completely fitted, plated mountains, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 8689

HANDSOME LARGE BRONZED 21-DAY CLOCKS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, October 30th, at eleven o'clock,

Two elegant large bronzed figure and marble 21-day Clocks, with shades, &c.

Terms at sale. 8691

SHERRY, BRANDY, RUM, BRITISH GIN, AND CLARET.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, October 30th, at 12 o'clock,

3 hhds. Pale Sherry
2 ditto superior Brandy
15 cases Martell's best pale Brandy
1 hhd. B.P. Rum
15 cases British cordial Gin
5 ditto fine pale Sherry
3 ditto quart and 2 ditto pint La Rose Claret, &c.

Terms at sale. 8690

THE BRIG GOLDEN SPRING.
For unreserved sale.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON is instructed by Messrs. A. and M. Moses to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 30th October, at 12 o'clock,

THE A1 BRIG GOLDEN SPRING,

198 tons register. She was built at Boston in the fall of 1849, of live oak; she is coppered, copper-fastened, and butt-bolted. She has just discharged 300 tons of tea, sugar, rice, and spices, and has not damaged a single package. She draws 10 feet 8 inches when loaded, and sails with very little ballast; she sails remarkably fast, having made the voyage to Singapore and back in the shortest time on record by 24 days, and can be sent to sea at a day's notice. She is well found in every respect, and can be thoroughly overhauled previous to the day of sale, by applying to the Captain, on board, off the Water Police Office.

Terms, liberal. 8456

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE of MANCHESTER GOODS, Slops, Blankets, Rugs, De Laines, Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Lace Goods, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c., &c., &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 6th and 7th of November, at 11 o'clock,

Upwards of two hundred bales and cases of General Drapery and Slops, of the newest styles, and well adapted for the season.

Further particulars will appear in a future advertisement. 8638

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND WHEAT
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND FLOUR.
To Millers, Bakers, &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has instructions to sell, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 31st October, at 11 o'clock,

1600 bushels best Van Diemen's Land wheat

About

30 tons fine Van Diemen's Land Flour

Terms at sale. 8695

THIS DAY.

AT ARMSTONG'S Veterinary Repository, at half-past two o'clock precisely,

1 powerful cart horse, with light dray and harness

1 excellent horse, accustomed to carry a lady

1 brown mare, ditto

5 cart horses

4 gig and saddle horses

1 childs' pony, very quiet and handsome. 8705

ENGLISH CARRIAGES.
PLATED HARNESS.
CARRIAGE HORSES.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, at eleven o'clock,

An English Britzka, nearly new, with Colling's axles, lamp, rumble, moveable enclosures so as to form open or close carriage, plated mountings, and other modern improvements, the whole very elegant, and finished in the very best style

A suit of plated carriage harness, in very good condition

A pair of carriage horses, well bred, very handsome, sound, quiet, five years old, and thoroughly broken to saddle and single harness, as well as to carriage. 8526

TO DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell, without reserve, the residue of the stock of a draper retiring from business, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Comprising a varied assortment of—

Muslin and barège dresses

Fancy bonnet and gauze ribbons

Crape sleeves, collarets, and collars, white and black

Patent filletings, edgings, whisker blonds and muslin collars

Haberdashery, hosiery, &c., &c.

Fancy vests, coats, and trousers, &c., &c.

Together with a numerous variety of sundries

Terms at sale. 8633

FINE LANCASHIRE FLANNELS.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 30th instant, (without reserve to close a consignment), at 11 o'clock precisely,

One bale, containing 30 pieces, Lancashire flannels.

Terms at sale. 8632

Berlin Wool, all colours
Canvas, assorted, and Floss Silk
Fancy Silk and Satin Parasols.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

One case, containing Berlin wool, assorted colours

One case, containing canvas and floss silk

One case, containing fancy silk and satin parasols.

Terms at sale. 8631

DAMAGED BOOTS AND SHOES.
On account of whom it may concern.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction THIS DAY, the 30th October, at eleven o'clock precisely, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street,

One case of Boots and Shoes, consisting of—

Gen.'s. Wellington boots
Ditto all leather button boots
Ditto Oxford shoes
Boys' boots, 1 to 4 and 10 to 13
Youths' boots, 1 to 4 and 10 to 13
Men's slippers
Ladies' merino boots.

Terms, Cash. 8676

OILMAN'S STORES, JUST LANDED, ex Resolute, from the celebrated House of Messrs. Hesketh, Davis, and Company.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured with instructions from the Importers to sell, without reserve, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, the undermentioned saleable assortment of Oilman's Stores, on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Namely—

20 Cases of quart pickles } Assorted
20 Cases of pint ditto }
10 Cases of quarts, white wine vinegar
6 Cases, each of quarts, pints, and half-pints, fine salad oil
5 Cases of half-pint assorted sauces
3 Cases of half-pint capers
3 Cases of half-pint raspberry vinegar
20 Cases, each of lb. and half lb., mustards
10 Cases, 2 dozen each, Lochfine herrings
3 Cases, each 6 dozen pots, anchovy and herring paste
3 Cases, 12 dozen 4 lb. tins, maccaroni.

Terms—liberal.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

October 29. Ariadne, Hamburg schooner, 110 tons, Captain Vierick, for Valparaiso.

October 29.—T roa, schooner, 58 tons, Captain Sholl, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. Martin, Mr. Lenard, and Mr. Shaw.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY. Dorset, for Hobart Town; Essington, for Portland Bay; Countess of Minto, for Guam.

CLEARANCES.

OCTOBER 29.—Countess of Minto, barque, 300 tons, Captain Allen, for Guam.

October 29.—Essington, brig, 123 tons, Captain Mills, for Port Fairy and Portland Bay. Passengers—Mrs. Ritchie, Miss F. Davis, Miss Finn, Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Leary, Mr. M'Dowell, Master J. D. Mills, and eight in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 19.—Mermaid, 20, Wilson, from Newcastle, with 25 tons coals; Hawkesbury Lass, 14, Evers, from Brisbane Water, with 400 bushels shells; Elizabeth, 22, Jurd, from the Hawkesbury, with 630 bushels maize, and 1 ton wattle bark; Traveller's Bride, 32, Lindquest, from Newcastle, with sundries; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 44 bales wool, 33 casks tallow, 69 trusses hay, 100 boxes candles, 118 bushels maize, 14 lambs, 5 calves, 18 pigs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

October 29.—Ebenezer, 90, Freeburn, for the Richmond, with sundries; Active, 40, Thompson, for Morpeth, with sundries; Traveller's Bride, 32, Lindquest; Mary Jane, 32, Nafey; Mermaid, 20, Wilson—all for Newcastle, with sundries; Hawkesbury Lass, 14, Evers, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Rose, steamer, 172, Paine, for Morpeth, with sundries.

EXPORTS.

October 29. Essington, for Portland Bay: 8 hogsheads B.P. rum, 1 case cigars, 1 hogshead British whiskey, F. Jackson; 1235 bags sugar, 42 casks refined sugar, 12 casks sugar, 91 coils wool-lashing, 47 packages cordage, 5 chests congou, 31 chests 36 half-chests hyson-skin tea, 10 quarter-casks sherry, 10 quarter-casks port wine, 11 cases French wine, 3 bundles scythe handles, 2 bundles scythes, 6 bundles scythe blades, 3 bundles hay knives, 2 casks 2 cases oil, 5 drums oil, 3 bundles spades, 7 boxes tin plates, 20 camp ovens and covers, 1 parcel 6 packages 4 kegs 11 casks 4 cases 1 bundle hardware, 1 bundle saws, 2 cans varnish, 28 kegs paint, 2 rolls lead, 2 cases sago, 4 kegs nails, 1 bundle frying pans, 7 boxes candles, 14 tea kettles, 3 bundles wire, 5 boxes pipes, 1 box curry, 2 boxes blue, 12 grindstones, 10 boxes 10 half-boxes soap, 1 cask 1 bale candlewick, 1 bundle mats, 1 case scythe hones, 1 bale haberdashery, 2 packages boots, 11 boxes fruit, 1 box pegs, 3 bags hobbles, 3 cases starch, 7 boxes glass, 1 box paint, 3 casks blacking, 2 casks oatmeal, 1 case honey, 2 cases sauces, 1 case bricks, 57 casks bottled ale, 3 casks soda, 1 cask salt, 1 box arrowroot, 2 casks 1 box 1 bag 1 case groceries, 1 case matches, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 1 case saddlery, 6 casks 3 cases 4 bundles hardware, 1 cask glue, Levicks and Piper; 2 cases stationery, W. and F. Ford; 1 carriage, 1 dray, 1 barrel earthenware, 1 piano, 1 package furniture, 2000 feet cedar, 8 cases fruit, J. B. Mills.

October 22. Countess of Minto, for Guam: 250 tons guano, original cargo.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follows:—

FOR LONDON.—By the Antonie, Bolivar, and Blackfriar, on Friday evening, at 6.

FOR THE MAURITIUS.—By the John Buchanan, this evening, at 6.

FOR NELSON.—By the Comet, this evening, at 6.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Maukin, this evening, at 6.

PASSENGERS' ACT.

(From Tuesday's Government Gazette.)

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S Office, Sydney, 28th October, 1851.—His Excellency the Governor-General directs the publication, for general information, of the following notice from the *London Gazette*, of the 16th May last:—

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, being two of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, in exercise of the power vested in us by "The Passengers' Act, 1849," and by an Act passed in the present year, intituled, "An Act to amend the Passengers' Act, 1849," and acting in this behalf under the authority of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, do hereby give notice, that from the 1st day of June, 1851, the following articles of food, and in the following proportions, may be supplied by the master of any passenger ship, by way of substitutes, for the articles of food required by the said Passengers' Act, 1849, to be issued to passengers, that is to say, potatoes, beef, or pork, preserved meat, dried salt fish, bread, biscuit, or best wheaten flour, or split peas, may be substituted for oatmeal or rice, at the rate of ½lb. of beef, pork, or preserved meat, or ¾lb. of dried salt fish, or 1lb. of bread or biscuit, or 1lb. of best wheaten flour, or 1lb. of split peas, for 1¼lbs. of oatmeal, or for 1 lb. of rice.

Preserved potatoes may be substituted for potatoes, at the rate of ¼lb. of preserved potatoes for 1lb. of potatoes.

Sugar may be substituted for molasses, at the rate of ¾lb. of sugar for 1lb. of molasses.

Coffee or cocoa may be substituted for tea, at the rate of 4 oz. of coffee or cocoa for 2 oz. of tea.

[The remainder of the notice applies exclusively to North America.]

Issued under our hands, this 9th day of May, 1851.

THOS. C. MURDOCH,
C. ALEXANDER WOOD,
Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.
Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: October 29. Dorset, brig, 82 tons, Elgin, for Hobart Town; Helen S. Page, barque, 226, Church, for Auckland.

THE GARLAND GROVE.—The fate of the missing ship has at length been ascertained. The Garland Grove was prosecuting her voyage to Port Adelaide, and was off the island of Mauritius, when, under circumstances not yet explained, she foundered. The crew (who, doubtless, had betaken themselves to the boats, with the mail, &c.) were picked up by a Dutch barque, and arrived at St. Helena on the 11th July. The South Australian mail was conveyed by the brig Velox from St. Helena to the Cape, and having been forwarded thence to Sydney per ship Rajah of Sarawak, has at length reached its destination per Louisa, arrived yesterday.—*South Australian Register, October 9.*

MORE STEAM PROJECTS.—The well informed correspondent of the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, writing from Florence under date of June 15, says:—A project is now on foot in Genoa and Turin to establish a regular line of steamers between New York and Genoa, which I understand is regarded with marked favour by the Government of Sardinia. The railroads in that kingdom to connect Genoa with Switzerland on one side of the interior, and France on the other, are now in full progress, and their completion is looked to as the opening of a new era of political and commercial freedom. The Austro-Italian railroad enterprise, to connect the cities of the Peninsula—Florence, Leghorn, Rome, and Naples—with Trieste, Venice, Vienna, Milan, &c., is in full progress, with a fair prospect of completion within a few years. So that next year there will probably be a steam communication through this extended route."

ABOUT twelve o'clock on Tuesday night, a female, name unknown, in attempting to get on board the schooner Lillias, moored off the Walter Claxton, at the Circular Quay, in crossing the stage of the latter vessel, missed her footing and fell into the water. The night waterman, Emanuel Jose, put off in his boat and brought her ashore, when she very quietly walked away.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—Yesterday morning, an apprentice named Edward Saunderson, belonging to the barque Stratheden, lying at Campbell's Wharf, while in the act of painting the ship's side, fell from off the stage into the water; he was unable to swim, and Mr. George Thomas, the second officer of the ship, jumped overboard, and dragged the youth safely ashore. This is the third life Mr. Thomas has, by his exertions, saved from a watery grave.

BOAT ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, as the Ariadne, schooner, was proceeding to sea, when between Pinchgut Island and Bradley's Head, a boat belonging to the American barque Home, having four hands and the chief officer of the ship on board, went alongside of the schooner for the purpose of assisting her in getting out of the port (the crew of the schooner being rather dilatory in their manœuvres); after getting on board the schooner the boat was veered astern, and Mr. Moffitt's pilot boat was also towing astern of the vessel; the wind was blowing fresh from the southward, and the two boats came in contact; the Home's boat being broadside on, got stove in on the starboard side, and the pilot boat, having three hands on board, was upset. The accident was noticed by several boats, which immediately pulled off to the assistance of the pilot boat's crew, and succeeded in rescuing all the men. The boats of H.M. ship Calliope, and the gig of the Countess of Minto, were, with the greatest promptitude, at the scene of the disaster, and happily succeeded in saving three lives. By the accident Mr. Moffitt lost the boat's anchor, and sundries.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

October.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn.	HIGH WATER even.
30	THURSDAY	5 3	6 25	0 50	1 13

Moon, first quarter, November 1, 5·23 A.M.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1851.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

YESTERDAY'S DEBATE.

THERE has been a general impression since the elections that the Government would be so strong in the New Legislative Council, that on all important points the COLONIAL SECRETARY would be sure of a majority. Yesterday showed that the impression was incorrect, and that the popular element is sufficiently powerful to be an efficient check upon the Executive. On the usual motion for the House to go into Committee to consider the estimates of expenditure, Mr. DONALDSON moved an amendment, pledging the Council not to vote any sums rendered necessary by the recent discovery of gold, unless some portion of the revenue derived from the gold was placed at the disposal of the Council, and this, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, was carried by a majority of twenty-five to eleven—the whole of the elective members and several nominees voting in the majority. The reasonableness of the proposition must carry conviction into the minds of all, and the COLONIAL SECRETARY would [illegible] the wisely in giving w[illegible] have acted division, wh[illegible] without going to a party [illegible] has given the popular [illegible] the prestige of an important victory. We look upon the division as one of more than ordinary importance, as it shows the temper of the Council upon that question of questions, the alienation of the Land revenues. The discovery of gold entails immense expenses on the Local Government, but it also yields a large income; the former the Government throw or wish to throw upon the Council, the latter they propose to dispose of themselves as a portion of the land revenue. The absurdity of this course is so apparent that it only needs to be explained to convince unprejudiced persons that the principle cannot be maintained, and one effectual blow having been struck at the unconstitutional working of the land revenue system, it will soon be followed up by others.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS.

TWELVE months ago we had a leading article in the *Herald*, entitled "Partnerships *en commandite*." In that article it appeared that, under an English Act of Parliament (1 VIC. c. 73) a provision was made for a restriction of individual liability of members of a Company, by letters patent, but that this Act was not in force in the colony. We pointed out the advantages of limited partnerships, and that the principle of this Act of Parliament might be carried out on a limited scale. We noticed the origin of limited partnerships in France, and their adoption in the United States; and we showed that in both countries they have worked favourably and beneficially to capitalists and investers. Attention having been called to the subject, the proposal to place limited partnerships under statuable enactment remained in abeyance until the meeting of the present Council, when Dr. DOUGLASS gave notice of, and subsequently introduced, a Bill into the Council for the purpose of permitting, in this colony, partnerships with a limited liability subject to Legislative provisions.

Some years ago it was attempted to obtain the sanction of the British legislature to introduce limited partnerships into the United Kingdom, but whether it was that honorable members of the House of Commons did not take the trouble to enquire into the merits of the question, or that the proposal was deemed such an innovation upon the Common Law of England, partnerships with a limited liability were not placed under the protection of statute law. The Americans, however, have had no such fears, and the adoption of the principles of the French law of partnership *en commandite* was "the first instance in the history of the legislation of New York that the statute law of any other country than that of Great Britain was closely initiated and adopted."

But it is not only in New York that limited partnerships are provided for by the Legislature—Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Louisiana, have made provisions for similar mercantile investments, and patronised so largely as they are in the United States by merchants as "'cute as a 'coon," is surely some reason why the subject demands examination at the hands of our legislators.

The Bill which Dr. DOUGLASS has introduced into the Council, which was read a first time on the 21st instant, and which is set down to be read a second time on the 4th of next month, is entitled "A Bill to authorise the formation of partnerships with limited liabilities." It has the advantage of being short and concise, containing only eleven clauses. The preamble of the Bill explains its object, that "it is expedient to encourage the application of capital to the transaction of mercantile, mechanical, and manufacturing business within this colony, and that object would be promoted by enabling persons having capital to enter into partnerships in certain cases, without liability to the debts of the partnership beyond the amount of the capital contributed by them." In support of this proposition it was urged by Dr. DOUGLASS, on his obtaining leave to bring in the Bill, that the altered circumstances of the colony occasioned by the important discovery of our extensive gold fields, opened fresh channels for capital and enterprise, and that partnerships with a limited liability would be found beneficial to those who were willing to embark a small capital in quartz crushing or other mechanical operations, for the purpose of extracting gold, and where, without incurring liability beyond the amount of capital actually subscribed, personal attendance might be dispensed with, and the invester would not be held responsible as if a general partner in the adventure.

The Act before the Council proposes that limited partnerships may be formed, except for Banking and Insurance, a provision which is borrowed from the Americans, and which it has been found necessary to adopt there in cases of limited partnerships. General and special partners and their liabilities are defined; general partners being jointly and severally responsible, whilst special partners are only to be liable to the extent of capital subscribed by each. In each partnership a certificate is to be made by the partners, specifying the names and places of residence of the general and special partners, distinguishing the one from the other, the amount of capital contributed by each special partner, the business of the partnership, the place of business, and the commencement and termination of the partnership. This certificate is to be acknowledged by all the partners before a Justice of the Peace, and recorded in the Office of the Registry of Deeds; and if the certificate be false all shall be liable as general partners. To ensure publicity it is proposed that the certificate shall be published twice a week for four successive weeks after Registry, and in default of publication the partnership is to be deemed general. Provisions are introduced into the Act for the renewal of partnership, and the style or firm under which it is to be carried on. The capital stock is not to be withdrawn during the partnership, the [illegible] penalty of withdrawal by the special [illegible] partners being that the special [illegible] partners shall be held responsible for every sum received by them in diminution of the capital, in the event of the assets being insufficient to pay the partnership debts. Suits are to be prosecuted by and against general partners, except in cases where special partners are responsible for sums received by them in diminution of the capital of the partnership. Dissolution is to be effected by notice recorded in the office of the Registry of Deeds, and by advertisement. And lastly, it is proposed that in all cases not otherwise provided for, the members of limited partnerships shall be subject to all the liabilities and entitled to all the rights of general partners.

This abstract of the measure embodies the proposed graft upon our present law of partnership, a proposal which no doubt will be regarded with jealousy and suspicion by those who are opposed to progression and improvement. The argument that limited partnerships are not sanctioned by the Legislature of Great Britain, and therefore must not be sanctioned here, is weak and puerile. As a general rule Great Britain would not take as a model for her laws the laws of France and America, but, if after years of experience, limited partnerships are found to be of general benefit in those countries in which they have been tried, why should not we set the example to our parent country. It was mentioned by Mr. DONALDSON lately in the Council in moving for some Returns, in connection with the Crown Lands, that if the Colonial Government carried out its intention of paying off the debentures, the colony must suffer under a *plethora* of wealth arising from the gold-fields, and persons would be most anxious to find a safe and profitable investment for money; would not limited partnerships open out a fresh channel for investment without the risk and anxiety attending the liabilities of a general partnership?

In alluding to this subject in the *Herald* of Tuesday last we suggested that in order that the proposed measure should be well sifted and examined, it should, on the second reading, be submitted to a Select Committee for approval; but as the Session of the Council is not likely to be a long one, and the next Session in all probability will meet early in the ensuing year, the object may be attained by allowing the Bill which has been printed, to be disseminated, and the subject to be resumed at the next Session, when its details are more generally known and appreciated. The delay will only be a few months, and such delay will probably remove the prejudice which exists with those who have not thoroughly considered the subject.

THE Supplement to this morning's *Herald* contains Supreme Court report, news from Parramatta and Penrith, meteorological table, original correspondence, impounding notices, and miscellaneous advertisements.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—During a twelve years' colonial experience we do not remember a more favourable season for vegetation than the present one. The rain descends just at the time it is required, and in sufficient quantities, and the crops are in consequence looking healthy and vigorous. Accounts from every quarter are most cheering, the general story being that they never looked better. The wheat once safely over the blooming season, we may look forward with confidence to a very abundant harvest. On Monday, about midnight, after a gloomy day, the rain set in and continued without intermission until after daybreak. The remainder of Tuesday continued showery, with a prospect of a continuance of moist weather, and the surrounding country looks cheerful with luxuriant vegetation. Never were the prospects of Bathurst so bright and promising as at the present moment.—*Yesterday's Bathurst Free Press.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter-past three.

PETITIONS.

Mr. LAMB presented a petition from 347 inhabitant householders of the city of Sydney, praying that the central road through Hyde Park might be stopped up for the purpose of improving that place of public recreation, by casting the whole into two large enclosures.—Received.

Mr. WENTWORTH presented a petition from Messrs. Jacob Inder and Henry Tebbutt, setting forth that by the fluctuation of the labour market they had sustained a loss of £800 in their contract for the Colonial Treasury, and praying that the Council would take steps for reimbursing them.

The SPEAKER suggested that this petition could not be received, inasmuch as it prayed for a grant of public money.—The petition was withdrawn.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Dr. DOUGLASS brought up the Northumberland and Hunter Public Roads Bill which was read a first time, and was ordered to be printed and read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. LAMB gave notice of his intention to add the following words to his notice of motion, relative to transportation, standing in his name for Friday, after southern hemisphere, "contiguous to the shores of Australia, Van Diemen's Land, or New Zealand."

Captain KING gave notice of his intention to move the following amendment to Mr. Lamb's motion. "1. That this Council having had under its consideration the despatch of Earl Grey to his Excellency Sir Charles Fitz Roy, No. 24, bearing date 10th April, 1851, and having again deliberated upon the whole question of Transportation, re-affirms the decision of the late Council, that 'no more convicts ought under any circumstances to be sent to any part of this colony.' 2. That the grave objections which have hitherto been urged against the continuance of transportation to the Australian Colonies derive increased weight from the recent discoveries of productive gold fields, which having been found so widely distributed throughout New South Wales and Victoria, may also reasonably be expected to be developed in the neighbouring colony of Van Diemen's Land. 3. That this Council, therefore, convinced that under existing circumstances the transportation of criminals from the United Kingdom would entail upon these colonies, and more especially upon New South Wales, the most serious moral and social evils, and be wholly inefficacious as a secondary punishment, protests against its continuance, in any form whatever, to any part of her Majesty's Australasian possessions. 4. That an Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, requesting his Excellency to forward the foregoing Resolutions to the Secretary of State for the colonies, and to recommend them to the early consideration of her Majesty's Government."

RETURNS TO ADDRESSES.

A Message (No. 16) was received from His Excellency the Governor-General transmitting a return to an address adopted by the House on the motion of Mr. Donaldson for a return of correspondence re[illegible] being a muted pensioners and re[illegible] ating to commuted officers.

The Message a[illegible] ured of [illegible] Enclosure were ordered to be printed.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table a return to an address adopted by the House on the motion of Mr. Cowper, being a return of persons employed, &c., in the office of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S BILL.

The Governor-General's Message, No. 9, wherewith the above Bill was transmitted, having been read by the clerk,

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the Bill be read a first time. Its object he explained was to adopt the principles of an Act recently passed by the Imperial Parliament for regulating merchant seamen, and advantage had been taken of this measure to repeal all the existing colonial statutes relating to the subject, in order to consolidate their provisions in one Act. He did not desire to press the Bill during the present session, but it was for the House to say whether or not it should be at once gone on with.

The Bill having been read a first time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY in order to raise the question as to whether it should be gone on with during the present session, moved, that it be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. LAMB said that there was a great diversity among shipowners as to the probable operation of this Bill, and as to the policy of adopting it. All its provisions were not known, and of those which were known some were scarcely considered applicable to the circumstances of the colony. He had not himself made up his mind upon this subject, and it would be better, he thought, upon the whole to allow the matter to stand over until next session, so as to afford to all persons interested an opportunity of maturely considering it.

Mr. MARTIN suggested that there was another reason why the Bill should not be pressed during the present session. The Act upon which this was based had only been passed by the Imperial Parliament a few months since, and sufficient time had not elapsed for them to observe its working.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY now withdrew his motion, thus suffering the Bill to lapse for the present session.

HYDE PARK BILD.

The Governor's Message No. 9, wherewith the above-named Bill was transmitted, having been read,

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that it be read a first time. The Bill, he said, was similar to one which had been introduced last session, and had been withdrawn in consequence of a report recommending that step, which had been made by a Select Committee, and confirmed by the House. Since that time, however, the revival of the measure had been petitioned for by the City Council of Sydney. It was in deference to this request that the present Bill had been introduced.

The Bill having been read a first time, was ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

FINANCE.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved, that the Governor-General's Message on the Financial State of the Colony, with the Estimates, be read.

The Message was read by the Clerk.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved, that the House do now resolve itself into Committee for the purpose of taking into consideration the Financial Message of His Excellency.

Mr. DONALDSON, before the motion was put, would beg to occupy the attention of the House for a short time on a subject which, though it was at all times important, was at this particular period of ten-fold importance to the colony. Since the question of finance had last come under the consideration of the Council, the colony had been subjected to one of the most stupendous soci-l changes which ever befel any country in the world. He alluded to the late discoveries of the extensive gold fields in the colony, a discovery so peculiar in its character, and so important in its effects, that it must influence in the most intense degree their present position and the fate of the colony hereafter. From this reason alone the subject which the House was now called on to consider assumed an importance which it never formerly possessed, but it became invested with still greater interest when it was also remembered that they were asked to consider the subject for the first time under a new constitution. They were a new Legislature, endowed with different constituent privileges to those which were possessed by the late Council, and no doubt the English Parliament, which gave them this new constitution, expected to see that some change in the government of the colony would arise from it; that some amelioration in the social and political condition of the colony would be effected under the new Council which it called into existence. But there was another reason, apart from the discovery of gold, which rendered this question of increased importance. The consequence of the discovery of gold, and the consequent collection of gold, had caused a vast increase in the expenditure of the country, and this increase in the expenditure was made out of the general revenue, although it was to provide for the collection of a revenue, which as it appertained to the Crown lands, was reserved for appropriation by the Crown. He could see no reason for this, he did not think that the country ought to be burdened with an expenditure like this, to produce a revenue over which the country had no control. He admitted that the expenditure was necessary, but he also contended that this necessity of expenditure created another necessity, which was that the expenditure should be paid out of that fund for the formation and increase of which it was disbursed. He should therefore propose an amendment in the motion which had been put to the House, and he would now read it to the House. That the question be amended be adding at the end thereof the words "and that as the public expenditure originating in the discovery of gold, or in any way connected therewith, ought, in justice, to be borne upon the territorial revenne, it be an instruction to the Committee not to vote such expenditure or any portion thereof from the general revenue of the colony." There could not be the slightest doubt that in the course this amendment proposed the Council would be taking new ground with the Government from that which it had hitherto occupied. But he contended, under the circumstances to which he had alluded, the House was perfectly justified in so doing. It was his opinion that the financial message sent down by the Government to that House ought to have been a very different sort of document to that which they had just heard read. He thought that in addressing the Council under its new constitution, and under its present peculiar circumstances, the Government might of its own act concede that principle which was contained in the amendment he had proposed, and have left it only for that House to consider the extent to which it was desirable that principle should be carried out. The Government he believed would have done wisely and well if it had come forward of its own motion to make such a contribution to the general revenue, which the necessity occasioned by the discovery of the gold fields involved. If the Government had done this—if it had striven to soften the harsh and bitter feeling which the selfish and stringent restriction of all controul over the territorial revenues caused in the country, it would have done more to mingle itself with the popular element of that House, to be regarded unsuspectedly as the friend and guardian of the interests of the colony, than by any other course it could possibly have pursued. As had often been said before, a Conservative Government has no greater enemy than the indisposition to make those concessions to the general good and to national justice, which the people had a right to demand. It was th[illegible] reluctance to accede to popular opinion, when reason and justice were in favour of that opinion, which was at the bottom of all the revolutions which had disturbed the continent for the last eighteen years—and it was this concession to popular opinion which had alone preserved England from the prevalence of any such turbulent excitement. But this course, dictated as it was both by policy and experience, was not that which the Government here thought it expedient to pursue. They would make no concession to the wishes of the colony. However reasonable, however just the demands of the colonists might be to be allowed the control of their own revenues, the Government here would not turn aside from the course which had all along been followed—no matter how numerous the complaints, how great the burdens thus entailed on the colony, the stereotyped system must be persevered in, and the mandates of the Secretary of State obeyed. The Government would carry out these instructions because they had the power, and it was of this abuse of the power which it possessed that he complained, it was not against the power itself. He loved a strong Government; but he loved a strong Government because if it was a right Government it ought to be strong strong in the support and affections of the people, whose interests it protected, and whose welfare it promoted. These were the incidents which should make a Government strong; not the power to exercise tyranny and oppression, or to perpetrate injustice with impunity on the community at large. What was there in the financial message without the concession for which he was contending to conciliate the feelings and warm the affections of the colonists? No doubt the Message abounded in all sorts of social amenities and personal courtesies—in congratulations on increasing prosperity, and the happy temper in which the Government and the Legislature had hitherto acted. But this was all; and under this hollow semblance of cordial good feeling, it was obvious that there must be perpetual enmity between the parties. That until this concession was made the elected members of the Council, if they did their duty, must be on all public questions at daggers-drawn with the Government. They knew that the Government claimed the unconditional and unrestrained expenditure of £100,000 of the country's own money, while it clung with the most persevering tenacity to the sole management and expenditure of the territorial revenue. It was impossible for the House not to see that in many paragraphs of the message before them, that however courteous the Government might be in words, in action it was hostile to that Council, and even wished to the utmost, in order to uphold its power, to subvert its acts. But he trusted the vote of the House to-night would put the Council in a different position with the Government than that which it at present held; that they would show to the Government that they were not prepared to countenance every act of injustice which arbitrary and unconstitutional power could endeavour to perpetrate; and in doing this he believed this Council, which the Government seemed to rely upon for carrying out its own designs, would earn for itself imperishable renown—or, at least, would leave behind to their posterity and to the historian, the proof that they had to the utmost extent of their limited power endeavoured to do justice between the governors and the governed in this colony. The first matter alluded to in the finacial message was the supplementary estimate, and in this he found there was a charge of £600 for increase of salaries—£6000 for a new police, and £700 for increased pay to police in the colony on account of the gold discoveries. There were very many other items which could be added to these for the same purpose, but it was not necessary to go into them at present. The increased demand on the general revenue was made simply in consequence of the gold discovery, and the revenue to be collected from this field was to go to the Crown, and not to the colony, and was not to be appropriated or expended by that House. This was clearly enough proved by the Message itself, which in its first paragraph stated, "In respect of the last mentioned estimate, it may be remarked, generally, that a considerable portion of the amount necessarily originated on the discovery, in May last, of auriferous deposits in the interior, which urgently called for additional expenditure in various departments;" and again in the sixth paragraph, "In consequence of the great rise in the price of provisions in May last, and the reasonable complaint of the subordinate servants of Government that their salaries were inadequate to procure the necessaries of life, an increase of 25 per cent. was temporarily allowed to the pay to Government clerks of or below the third class, clerks of benches, and chief constables; and of 1s. per diem to the pay of police constables, gaol turnkeys, boatmen, and messengers; the increase was withdrawn, however, after the 30th of June, excepting in the case of the police force, and latterly in that of the gaol constables; the large expense thus unexpectedly occasioned *can only be met* by a supplementary vote of Council." Here they were told that this increase could only be met by a supplementary vote of that House. But he contended that all this additional expenditure ought to be met without any such supplemental vote, and he trusted the House would this night show to the Government that there was and must be another course. He hoped they would this night take advantage of their position, and make one effort to put a stop to this abominable system of double government under which they were suffering—to prevent this miserable oppressive separation of the general from the territorial revenue—to do away with this system of irresponsible power and irresponsible patronage with which it invested the Government. By doing this they would only be doing their duty to their constituents—they would be freeing them from a charge made upon the revenue which they contributed for the government of the country, for a purpose which immensely enhanced the value of the territorial revenue, over which they had no control. There was so much justice in this demand, that it really seemed impossible to him that any answer could be made to it. The Government might indeed say that its hands were tied in this particular. That the territorial revenue was by law appropriated expressly, one-half for the purposes of immigration, and one-half for public works. For fear this argument should be brought against him, he would anticipate it by answering—and his answer was, that the Government had already done what this address asked them to do. They had made a precedent themselves, for they had already appropriated a portion of the territorial revenue to the public service. The schedule for the administration of justice, in the year 1850, amounted to £33,000, but it was found insufficient, and a sum of £37,000 was expended. This excess was made up of jurors' fees, postage charged by the Sheriff, schedule B, and other sources of revenue—all of which he thought were illegally appropriated, without the consent of the House, to this purpose. But among other expedients to make up this schedule which were resorted to by the Government, was the taking of a sum of £1700 from the territorial revenue. He thanked them now that they had done this, for it gave him an argument of irresistible force in support of the course he now proposed. How could the Government apply this revenue to make up the deficiency of the schedule, and then say it had no power to apply it to assist the general revenue in other ways? The Government, before they could urge the Land Sales Act against him, must answer this question. He paused for a reply, and he hoped the Government would furnish one—one that would be satisfactory to the House and to the country. He had said that he thought it would have been more proper for the Government to have come down to the House, and of its own motion have made this concession—to have held out the hand of fellowship to the Council, and assured them of its sympathy in their interests, and its anxiety for the welfare of this colony. That it would have been desirous to do justice to the claims of the Council, and to prove that their claims were just, it was only necessary for him to allude to another colony, nearer indeed to England, but not on that account the more entitled to justice. To rebellious Canada, the colony which, in the year 1837, bristled with bayonets, the control of all its resources had been conceded; and was it not most cruel and wicked to keep from a peaceable and loyal community those rights which were conceded to a rebellious and turbulent one? The colony of the Cape—if they would follow its example—a colony of some Dutchmen, afforded another instance how concession was made only when entreaty was backed by threats and violence. There were other examples which might be quoted to show how difficult it was to wring justice from arbitrary and irresponsible power. But, fortunately for this colony, there was on this occasion balm in Gilead for it. The Council had the power to put down this crying injustice, and would by their vote to-night show the Government that it would not vote one farthing in addition to the ordinary expenditure, on account of the gold discoveries, unless a corresponding contribution to the ordinary revenue was made from the revenue derived by the Crown from the gold fields. He trusted they would show unmistakeably to the Government that night, that they would not support any such system of oppression as that which was now attempted to be carried out; and that they would not part with one shilling of their own revenue, for the purpose of aggrandising the revenue of the Crown, over which they could exercise no control. Having made these general observations he would now proceed to make a few remarks on the more salient points in the message, but the grains of wheat scattered through it were so few, compared with the quantity of chaff that it contained, that he should not weary the house by going through all its labyrinth of details. But he would say this generally of the message, that there was scarcely a great question which had been battled for and gained by the representatives of the people, in the last two Councils, that was not again brought into conflict by this message. There were four or five applications to the Council to vote money, which on different principles they had repeatedly refused to vote, and he congratulated the new members of the House on the superstructure which it was evident from this message the Government intended to raise on their pliability and confidence with its works. But he hoped on this as on former occasions, the Government would have laid its plans in vain—that the House would as it was at present constituted, again show that it was worthy of the high trust reposed in it, and would steadfastly do its duty to the country which it represented. The first case in the Message to which he alluded was to be found in the 9th paragraph, and it was a case to which he adverted with very painful feelings, for it was with deep regret that he had even to allude to any circumstances which might call up the feelings of any man who had gone down to his grave. But in the discharge of his public duty he had that right to perform he was obliged to lay aside private feelings, and to state those facts which the public welfare demanded should be exposed. The paragraph stated that a sum of £221 was placed on the Supplementary Estimates to make up £500 which had been paid by way of compensation to the late Mr. Miles. Mr. Miles was a gentleman who was appointed by the Secretary of State to a high office in this colony, but in his conduct in that high office circumstances arose which induced the Council to think him unfit for it. The Council consequently refused to vote the salary to Mr. Miles, though, no doubt, the office was continued, and was subsequently very ably filled. Mr. Miles made an appeal to the Government on this occasion, and, he must say, he thought that if the case had been one deserving sympathy and assistance, it would have been better to have given that assistance by subscription than by putting the Government hand into the public pocket. But what did the Government do in this matter? Without applying to the Council at all, it paid Mr. Miles a sum of £278 16s. 3d.; and wrote home to the Secretary of State that he ought to have compensation to the amount of £500! Lord Grey, however, although unwont to pay much attention to the recommendations of the Council, replied that this was a matter with which he could not deal, but that if anything were to be done in the matter, it would be better to lay the subject before the Legislative Council. But what did the Government do now? It did not come before them in a straightforward way to ask them for the £500, but it only asked them to sanction the payment of a sum of £221 3s. 9d., to make up the £500, the balance having been already paid by the Government, without any authority from the House at all. It did not even ask the House to ratify the payment of the £278 16s. 3d. He must say that were the House strong enough the least that they would compel the Government to do, would be to ask for a bill of indemnity for the payment of this sum; but they were in the message tacitly told by the Government they had nothing to do with it; that the only duty they had to discharge was to sanction the payment of the additional £221. He repeated that this transaction, and the conduct of the Government, deserved the vehement condemnation of the House. For if the Government were to spend the public money in this irresponsible manner, with so large a portion of the general revenue reserved, and the whole of the territorial revenue under their control, what was the House good for? He hoped, therefore, when this estimate came on, the Council would maintain its character—would ratify the acts of its predecessors, and show the Government that it was not to be treated in this off-hand manner. The next instance was in the 13th paragraph, which stated, that of the sum of £1500 included for casual repairs to public buildings, a portion has already been unavoidably expended to prevent the further deterioration of the buildings. Now here again the House had repeatedly censured the conduct of the Government in expending money which had not been voted, and when the House last session fixed the sum it deemed requisite for these repairs, the Government should not have eluded the vote. The next item was in the 14th paragraph, in which the amount for furniture disallowed by the Council for 1851 had been again placed on the estimate. Were the Council to be treated in this way? They were a new Council it was true; but would they so far censure the act of the former Council by allowing the Government to stick into the supplemental estimates the very same sum which that Council had on mature consideration disallowed? In the estimate laid before them by the Government of Ways and Means, a very large increase in the revenue was assumed. On what this assumption was founded they were not informed, and he certainly did not himself understand what it was, but on this assumed source of revenue an increased expenditure, about which there could be no misapprehension, was proposed. Then, in the 19th paragraph, among many other things referred to, the management of the Botanic Gardens was noticed, and a proposal made to raise the Director's salary by £100 a-year. Now, the House had twice on previous occasions settled this question, and had resolved against the earnest advocacy of the Government to give the Director only £200 a-year. His remarks in relation to this subject had been very much misunderstood, for it was not any wish of his to have the Gardens put down. He believed the Director to be a very deserving man, and as far as the management of the gardens went, the present state of the Gardens showed that he fully attended to his duties; but this was no reason for rescinding the former votes of the House, and no reason was shown for doing so, except the delivery of certain lectures by the Director. The message went on to say that the high rates at which the necessaries of life would be sold rendered an increase of pay necessary to some of the subordinate officers of the Government, but he must say he did not think this was likely to be the case.—On the contrary, the rates of the necessaries of life were at present little higher than ordinary, nor did he think they would be. But while the Government was in every way endeavouring to raise the salaries of those employed under it, that branch of the expenditure on which the Council were most anxious to see the public money expended was comparatively uncared for. He found the whole expenditure for the improvement of public roads was £7000—the increase which was proposed over the amount voted being £1000 for those within the settled districts, and £500 for those beyond the settled districts—the whole expenditure being just about as much as was asked for for additional police expenses. Having now approached the subject of their financial position, he would refer to another topic intimately connected with it. It was admitted by all, that at the moment when these additions to the expenditure of the country were proposed that they were on the verge, as it were, of a great social change—a change that might involve many minor changes, which they could not now anticipate. Another reason that gave this subject importance in this position was that, while standing on the brink of such a change as this, they were about to establish a new tariff of duties for the collection of the revenue of the colony. Now it was well that they should have some practical knowledge of what amount really would be required for the government of the colony, in order that the tariff might be fixed accordingly. They pretty well knew that once they voted any money for Government service, that vote was pretty sure to be again asked for—that however peculiar the circumstances might be that induced the Council to grant money for any Government purpose, that grant was considered permanent and fixed by the government, however much the circumstances might alter, and therefore every £1000 they voted for 1851 would be considered by the Government as a permanent charge on the revenue, and thus become an element in the consideration of the new tariff. He believed if they voted £500,000 the Government would expend the whole of it, and fix the tariff so that that amount of revenue might be collected for the future. Honorable members who did not turn their attention much to these matters, did not see the grasping spirit of the Government—but he had prepared a few figures, which, if he might bespeak their attention to them for a few moments, would perhaps enlighten them on this point. He found that in 1849, the amount spent, with the Supplemental Estimate, was £327,000; in 1850, it was £343,000; in 1851, it was £383,000; and the amount proposed for 1852, for New South Wales proper, separated as it was from Port Phillip, was £358,000. Now the expenditure on Port Phillip might be taken to have been about one-half of that of this colony, that was to say, if the revenue were £300,000, Port Phillip would have £100,000, and New South Wales £200,000. Now adding this proportion to the present estimate, the expenditure in the next year would have amounted to £457,000, an amount which he believed it was rather startling for hon members to hear. They were beguiled into the belief that the increase was smaller, by the fact of the separation of Port Philip not being alluded to in connection with the estimate. But the fact was as he had stated it. To place it more plainly before the House, he would state, that the increase proposed on the Estimate in 1849, was £16,000; in 1850, £40,000; and in 1851, 68,000. That was the increase with which they had to deal, and he thought it was enough to cause some alarm. He had now alluded to what the Government might have done had it thought proper; and he would now proceed to make a few remarks on what it had not done. While the Government had the entire control of these territorial revenues, as they did last year to the sum of £230,000, it was at least to be expected that they would spend it judiciously; that if this expenditure was not to be made under the direction of the House, it ought, at all events to be in accordance with the wishes and interests of the community. But what had been the conduct of the Government? What had the House learnt in explanation from the honorable Colonial Secretary in answer to a question proposed to him by him (Mr. Donaldson) a few nights ago. He confessed that he had heard that explanation with the deepest regret. They were told that the Government had taken steps to discontinue immigration since the discovery of the gold fields. He must repeat that as a practical man he was shocked to hear the honorable Colonial Secretary make such a statement as this. The honorable member stated that from the measures taken by the Government to discontinue immigration there was no reason to fear a redundance of labour in the colony. What did the honorable member mean by such a statement as this? Did he mean in this the season of their distress for the want of labour to mock them by talking of a fear of an excess of labour? Could he pretend to mean, that in a country like this, producing from the treasures of the soil without cultivation, a sum of £25,000 per week, a million a year, which had been the produce of the gold fields for the past five months, that it was possible there could be any excess of labour introduced into the colony. Why the employers of labour in all directions were crying out for labour; he himself, as an employer, was paying a pound a-day to his sheep shearers, and to talk of avoiding an excess of labour was to insult the position in which the employers of labour were now placed. Such language and such policy as that which had been addressed to them by the honorable Colonial Secretary, might be very well to conciliate the selfish passions of an interested mob, but it was not the policy which a Government appointed to protect the interests of all classes ought to pursue. Far was it from him to prevent the labourer, the shepherd, or the stockman in this colony from earning his full and high remuneration. On this score he would say with the poet—

> By Heaven! I'd rather coin my flesh
> And drop my blood for drachmas than to wring
> From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash,
> By any indirection.

But while he would wish to do the fullest justice to the working-classes he must also contend that a like consideration should be given to the interests of the employer. Without this, and in effect in the present circumstances of the colony, the employed became the master; he was the great autocrat, going where he pleased, and doing what he pleased; and, in fact, becoming the employer instead of the employed.

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Under such a state of things, to talk of fear of an excess of labour, gave rise to a feeling of indignation as well as of sorrow at the policy of the Government,—a feeling which was extending throughout the colony. Such policy, so ruinous to the country—so exposed to all its true interests—and adopted at such a moment, was rendered most unfortunate. It led him almost to address the Government in the terms used by the late Sir Robert Peel to the Whig Ministry, "Miserable financiers." And such the present policy of the Government proved them to be. They had placed in their hands the golden seed, which scattered with a liberal hand would have produced an abundant harvest. They had the key to those sluices of that golden river which would if unlocked have fertilized the plain which they watered, diffusing riches and plenty. But that seed they refused to sow, that stream they prevented from flowing, and thus the fairest prospects of the colony were blighted, its faint hopes destroyed. Instead of there being any excess of labour, it must be evident to all thinking men that the present dearth of it was likely to increase, and there would be no resource for the employer but to import the Chinese, heathens, and ruffians, whom under a fairer and more enlightened policy they would avoid with repugnance. Even now, if the Government were not deaf to all entreaty on the subject, he would urge them to reconsider their policy in this matter, as he was convinced it would prove most disastrous to the best interests of the colony. Without going further into the subject he would simply say that he trusted this motion would be carried. It was true that in undertaking the duty which he had now di-charged, the mantle of his predecessors had fallen on a most unworthy representatative. One of those predecessors, whose voice used to warn the representatives of the country on these points was cold in his grave, and the voice of the other was eloquent still, but was heard at the other side of the world. But he trusted he had not so ill performed his task as not to have shown to the Council the imperative necessity that existed in this crisis, for the representatives of the people to insist upon the rights of their constituents and assert their power in opposition to that of an irresponsible Executive.

Mr. LAMB seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: It would scarcely be supposed that he should on a question of this sort give a silent vote, particularly after the severe scolding which had been directed at his head by the last speaker. He thought, however, he should be able to justify the conduct of the Government to the House, and he at least could justify it to his own conscience, and he hoped to all men. The hon. member said that the Government ought to have come down to the House with some such proposal as this of its own accord. But to have done so, would have been to have acted contrary to law, and it was, therefore, most unjust and unreasonable to expect the Government to have done that which it was prohibited from doing by Act of Parliament. It was quite clear under the Land Sales' Act that the proceeds of the land were appropriated specifically – first for the expenses of the survey of land; and secondly, in pursuance of instructions by the Lords of the Treasury, which instructions were that not less than one-half should be appropriated to emigration, and one-half to public works. The instructions to the Government on this subject were conveyed in a despatch from Lord Stanley, and he would read to the House what the instructions of the Lords of the Treasury were.

With reference to the 19th clause of the Act of the 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 36, for regulating the sale of waste Land belonging to the Crown, in the Australian Colonies, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to acquaint you, for the information of Lord Stanley, that subject to the appropriation out of proceeds of sales of waste Lands, for defraying charges incurred in any of the Colonies, for the survey, management, and sale of the lands, or otherwise carrying the Act into effect, and for defraying expenses of the conveyance of Emigrants from the United Kingdom, which are provided for in the Act my Lords are pleased so far as regards the proceeds of sales of Waste Lands of the Crown in the Colony of New South Wales, to authorise the appropriation, by the Governor of the Colony, of a portion not exceeding 15l. out of every 100l. of the said proceeds, after payment of the first class of the above-mentioned charges, to expenditure for the benefit, civilisation, and protection of Aborigines; and the application of the remainder of those proceeds, or so much thereof as the Governor of the Colony may deem proper, for the construction of roads, bridges, or other means of communication, for the purpose of opening, and making more easily available, Lands which it may be desirable to offer for sale; and that my Lords are likewise pleased to authorise the transfer to the General Revenue Fund of the said Colony, of any residue of those portions of the proceeds applicable to either of the last mentioned purposes, which may not be expended thereon.

Such was the state of the law, and such were the instructions which had been issued by the Lords of the Treasury relative to the waste lands of the colony. It was not for him now to defend this state of things, besides the question of the management of Crown lands was far too large to be taken up in this casual way. Far less could it at all events be expected that the Government would come down to the House with a proposal which would violate the law. He did not say that it might not in the abstract be fair that part of the expenses incurred on account of the gold discoveries should be paid out of the revenue derived by the Crown from these discoveries, and as far as this went he might be concurrent with, and favourable to, the principle of the honorable member's motion. But he could not agree that it was only the territorial revenue that had been benefitted by those discoveries; on the contrary he believed that the very large increase which took place in the general revenue was to be attributed in a great measure to this cause. The wealth that had been obtained in the gold fields had enabled parties to make larger purchases of duty paid articles. With the increase of means to the poorer classes the consumption of articles of luxury had doubtless increased, and thus the revenue had been increased, and he believed that both the cause and the effect—the increasing wealth, and the increasing revenue would continue. The hon. member stated that he had found a precedent for the application of the territorial revenue to the purposes of the ordinary revenue, in the fact, that some £1700 had been appropriated last year to defray the expenses of the services mentioned in schedule A. He also stated that the application of other funds to the same purposes was illegal; but though he had some respect for the hon. member's opinion, his respect for the opinion of the Judges and the Crown Law Officers was not less; and the opinion of these gentlemen sanctioned the appropriations that had been made. The application of the territorial revenue to this purpose was not to be considered as a permanent application of it; and therefore it did not constitute a precedent. He now came to the observations of the honorable member on the estimates in general; and he was somewhat surprised that he had gone out of his usual course, and that he had not told them they were to be ruined by the extravagant course they were pursuing. (Laughter.) He did remember last year, the honorable member warning the House that when the separation from Port Phillip took place, they would be ruined; and yet it was found that at the end of 1850 the very comfortable balance remained in the Treasury of £110,000. This was the amount of the disastrous prognostication by the honorable member, and he could only say, it did not tell much for his merits as a financier. They were warned by the honorable gentleman at that time to put their house in order, for that ruin was fast overtaking them, and without vast retrenchments it must overwhelm them, and yet they found the balance in hand to be over £100,000 apart from the territorial revenue altogether. When, therefore, the hon. member stated as he now did, that the estimates had been framed on an extravagant scale, and that they also would lead to ruin, he must say he could put no faith in his prophecy. He believed that the estimates might very safely be relied on. They were prepared with the same care and caution as usual, and the accuracy with which they were generally calculated gave him every reason to rely upon them. He did not think it was desirable that any large and accumulating balance of revenue should lie in the treasury, but that it should be applied to purposes which were useful or necessary to the welfare of the colony. And he thought the balance which it was proposed to reserve (£36,000), and which he had no doubt would be found in the Treasury at the end of the year, was quite large enough. The honorable member had alluded to the case of Mr. Miles, and had spoken in no measured terms of the conduct of the Government in putting its hand into the public pocket to relieve the distresses of that gentleman. Now he must beg to correct the hon. member in this matter. Mr. Miles was by the vote of the House thrown out of office at a moment's notice, and very naturally appealed to the Government, who thought him entitled to some compensation, and fixed that compensation at one year's salary. Mr. Miles asked for £500, being the amount of the salary at which he received his appointment, and the Government having declined to assent to this, the matter was referred home at the request of the House; and it was from the reply of Lord Grey that the matter had been brought before the Council. The money that had been paid to Mr. Miles by the Government, had been paid out of schedule B. With respect to the sum spent for the repair of public buildings, he did not think that any one would say that it was the duty of the Government to allow the Government offices to fall down rather than incur some little responsibility in paying for their repair, when the sum allowed proved to be insufficient. Then again, with regard to furniture, Government offices must be supplied with furniture. The New Treasury and Audit Office would require to have new furniture in order to allow the business to be carried on with proper efficiency. The honorable member for Durham had complained of the smallness of the sum appropriated to the public roads of the colony. But it must be remembered that it was only within the last few years that any sum for this purpose had been placed on the Estimates, and that it had increased every year. The hon. member who spoke so eloquently in favour of a strong Government did not seem to be very sincere when he advised the Government here to break the law, by proposing a course to the House which it was prohibited from doing. For his own part, he should most willingly see the territorial revenue handed over to the care of the Legislature, and to be relieved from his share of the responsibility attending it. He would, with the permission of the House, make a few remarks on the subject of emigration, which had been alluded to by the hon. member, and he must say, that instead of being open to deprecation in the harsh terms he had used, he though the conduct of the Government on this subject deserving of the highest commendation. It had taken the most active, prompt, and energetic measures for the furtherance of immigration, and he thought this was sufficiently proved by the fact that since the renewal of immigration in 1848, no less a sum than £400,000 had been expended for this purpose. His hon. friend was quite mistaken if he thought that emigration was now at a stand still. On the contrary, a sum of £100,000 had been remitted to England for immigration to this colony and Port Phillip. By a late despatch from Earl Grey, they were informed that three ships per month were to be despatched to these colonies. So that within a few months they might expect 18 ships with emigrants. The measures which had been taken by the Government for the suspension of immigration had been taken at a period when circumstances were different to what they were at present. It was at the time when it was thought the gold field was confined to this portion of the colony, and when within 10 days 500 persons from the neighbouring colonies had found their way hither. At that time it was imagined that the emigration from Victoria, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and New Zealand, and even the islands in the Pacific, would be so great that the labour wants of the colony would be fully supplied. Advices, therefore, were sent home to the Secretary of State to modify the emigration to this colony, and it was stated that male emigration here had better cease, but female immigation was recommended to be continued, in order to prevent a recurrence of the disparity of the sexes, which formerly existed. Circumstances, however, have since then entirely changed. A large and most productive gold field has been discovered at Victoria, which would not only retain the population of that colony there, but probably induce the people from the southern districts of this colony to emigrate to it, as well as attract the attention of the people of Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and New Zealand. It had, therefore, become necessary to advise Earl Grey that the colony would be in a position to receive the largest amount of immigration which could be sent. But there was another difficulty with regard to immigration. It was well known to the House that a debt of £132,000 had already been incurred for immigration purposes, and a correspondence, which had lately taken place, resulted in the direction of Earl Grey not to increase the liability of the territorial revenue to a larger amount. It was true Earl Grey left the Council the power to raise a loan on the security of the general revenue (laughter, and immense cheers); and if the House thought fit to do so they had this resource. In considering the question of immigration he had always had the interest of all classes at heart, and he had always advocated a moderate and continuous stream of immigration to the colony, because he believed it would be conducive to the interests of all classes—to the employed as well as to the employers,—because if the latter suffered from the want of labour, the former in the long run must suffer with him. He believed that without such a continuous stream of immigration the progressive advancement of the colony could not go on, and he should now recommend that immigration to this colony be prosecuted on as large a scale as possible. In conclusion, he would merely observe, that with regard to the increase of salaries, it was not only on account of the advance in the price of the necessaries of life; that advance arose partially from the gold fields—partially from the deficiencies of the crops, and partly from speculation arising from the discovery of the gold fields. But there was another cause for the increase of salaries, and it was that by this discovery a lucrative field was opened for the exertions of those in the employ of the Government, and if not remunerated fairly, they might abandon their situations for the chance of picking up gold as so many had done; and though the price of provisions was now low, and might continue so, this other course would still continue to exist.

Mr. LAMB: The Colonial Secretary had touched upon every subject but the amendment of the honorable member for Durham. The argument of that gentleman was incontrovertible—that, as the expenses of the public service were increased largely by the discovery of the gold fields, that branch of the revenue which benefitted most materially by this discovery, should contribute towards defraying these expenses. He would concede to the Colonial Secretary, that other branches of the public income would be increased, but none of them would benefit so largely as that branch which had been peculiarly alluded to. The case of appropriation alluded to by the hon. mover of the amendment had been said by the Colonial Secretary to have been sustained by the advice of the Judges, and the Crown Law Officers. Probably, however, the opinions of these functionaries had been given upon a case so drawn up as that it would be difficult to pronounce contrary to the wishes of the client; such a mode of obtaining legal opinions was by no means unusual. The Government, it was said, would be willing if the law admitted of it, to comply with the demands of the Council for a control over the territorial revenue, but in spite of this expression of willingness it had not been shown that any efforts had been made to obtain such a modification of the law as would allow of this being done. He hoped that so unjust a law would ere long be repealed, and that they would be no longer under the arbitrary control of a Secretary of State. It was such control as this that had formed one of the strongest grievances of the American colonies, and its oppressiveness was no less felt in Australia. The sum of £1500 was all that had been placed to the account of the roads. Now many of them, and the Great Western Road in particular, had been much cut up by the increased traffic consequent upon the gold discovery, and he could not conceive upon what principle the fund which benefitted so materially by the discovery, should be released from the duty of contributing towards the expenses which it had occasioned. The law which had been alluded to had reference to the proceeds of land sales. Now there was a great difference between the revenue arising from an absolute sale of land, and that arising from license fees paid for the purpose of removing mineral from it. It was clear that at the time the Land Sales Act was passed, such a source of income could never have been contemplated by those who passed it. (Hear.) No doubt the Government had been placed in a position of peculiar difficulty, and he doubted not that the explanation which had been given would be most satisfactory, as to the manner in which this difficulty had been met, but this did not affect the principle at issue. The case of Mr. Miles, already alluded to, involved a most improper application of the public money. The Legislature had given most unmistakable proofs of its opinion that Mr. Miles was unfit to hold office, yet, nevertheless he was retained until the Council were driven to a vote refusing to award a salary so long as the office was held by him. What then did the Government do? A payment was made out of the pension fund, over which he admitted the Executive had absolute control, although it was one which was properly applicable only to a reward of old public servants. But even this was not thought enough, and a further payment was now asked for. He would maintain, however, that Mr. Miles having been most improperly forced upon them by the home authorities, and having proved most inefficient, was entitled to receive nothing in the way of compensation for the loss of his office. He was somewhat amused when his hon. friend the Colonial Secretary told them of the communication from the Imperial Government as to a loan for immigration purposes—that they were at liberty to borrow as much as they pleased upon the general revenue, but that revenue which was under the irresponsible controul of the Executive must be left untouched. This was of a piece with all the previous policy of the Government, in connection with this same subject of the territorial revenue, and he would repeat that he sincerely hoped he should live to see the day when they would no longer be thus subjected to the irresponsible dictum of a Secretary of State in matters of such vital moment. (Hear, hear.)

The House then divided upon the amendment, with the following result:—

Ayes, 25.	Noes, 11.
Mr. Donaldson	Solicitor-General
Holroyd	Chief Com. Crown Lands
Richardson	Collector of Customs
Oakes	Postmaster-General
Cowper	Mr. Broadhurst
Jones	Inspector General Police
Captain King	Auditor-General
Mr. Jeffreys	Mr. Berry
Bowman	Colonial Secretary
J. Macarthur	Attorney-General
Wentworth	Colonial Treasurer
Holden	(teller.)
Martin	
Chisholm	
Dr. Douglass	
Captain Dumaresq	
Mr. Alick Osborne	
Bligh	
Henry Osborne	
Bettington	
Smart	
W. Macarthur	
Allen	
Lamb	
Parker (teller.)	

The announcement of the result of this division was received with loud cheers from honorable members voting with the majority.

The House now went into Committee; and The COLONIAL TREASURER moved the first item of the Supplementary Estimates for the present year, which was:—Additional remuneration to the housekeeper of the Legislative Council Chambers, at £4 per annum, from 1843 to 1851, £30. It was explained that this addition had been applied for by the housekeeper to reimburse her for cost actually incurred in paying for extra work rendered necessary by the enlargement of the Council Chamber and offices, since the present representative Legislature was called into existence. Several members objected to the item on the ground of its seeking to cover so long a period of time, and Mr. LAMB moved as an amendment, that it be reduced to £4, the amount of extra remuneration required for the current year. After some discussion, this amendment was negatived on division, by a majority of 22 to 16. The original return was then put and passed.

The COLONIAL TREASURER next moved the following item in connection with the Post Office department:—Increased allowance to the Inspector of Stamps, from £50 to £100 per annum—£50; allowance to country postmasters in lieu of fees to an equal amount paid into the Colonial Treasury, £350; providing new plates for postage stamps, £150; allowance to keepers of additional sub-offices, £30; Salary of the Accountant for four months, £100; allowance to extra clerks and letter-carriers, £100.

In reply to questions from Mr. LAMB, the COLONIAL SECRETARY stated that, under the amended system, it was found necessary to appoint a single Inspector of Stamps, who could devote his entire time to the duties of the office. This person gave security to the Government to the extent of £500, and a system of checks had been devised which he did not doubt would prove satisfactory.

Mr. MARTIN said that last year these duties were said to have been performed by two clerks of the establishment.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL explained that it would be quite impossible under the present system to carry out the former arrangement. The Inspector of Stamps superintends their printing and issue, which operations were going on simultaneously with the other duties of the office throughout the entire day; and such duties could not therefore be performed by other clerks.

Mr. DONALDSON enquired: 1st, whether the arrears due from the country postmasters had been collected? 2nd, whether the clerks had given securities? And 3rdly, whether the person said by the report of the Post Office Board to be incompetent for the duties of the office which he held, was still in the establishment?

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL replied that the arrears were in the course of collection, and were being paid up in a satisfactory manner. In accordance with the instructions which he had received from the Government, and which were based upon the recommendations of the Board already alluded to, he had introduced a new system requiring these officers to account monthly, so that no such arrears could ever again accumulate. Under the old system the accounts of no one Post Office could be made up until those in the whole line of road were also completed, there being a system of cross debits arising out of their interchange of mails. At present, however, the money would be collected monthly according to the accounts of each, any under-payments being subsequently exacted, and any over-payments being subsequently returned. The surety bonds had all, he believed, been executed, and he had issued instructions that in future no clerk should enter upon his duties until this regulation was complied with. The Post Office Board had not, as was assumed, declared that any officer of this establishment was incompetent to serve in it. The person who had held office as accountant had indeed admitted that he was unacquainted with accounts, and the accounts had in fact been kept by another. But this gentleman had, in fact, been engaged in the correspondence of the department, and was now appointed secretary of the Post Office. Another gentleman taking the post of accountant. In reply to further questions from other honorable members, the Postmaster-General also stated, that he was about to pass all the sureties of the country postmasters under strict investigation, to ascertain their competency. That although the salaries of some of these officers were as low as £5 a year, they gave two sureties of £50 each, themselves being bound in the sum of £100; that the allowances mentioned in the above item consisted of payments for registered letters, and which were formerly fees of postmasters, but which had of late been paid into the Colonial Treasury; and that the money of the Post Office was received by the cashier, paid into the bank, and drawn from thence by a cheque from the cashier countersigned by the head of the department.

Mr. LAMB expressed his extreme regret that the expenditure of this department should have been increased by retaining a gentleman who was certainly incompetent for the office he had before filled, and who was now in the possession of a larger salary than he could ever earn from the public. Even as cashier he would find it necessary to keep accounts, and this he was avowedly incompetent to do.

Mr. MARTIN pointed out that this arrangement entailed an additional charge of £400.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL stated, that Mr. Raymond had been chiefly employed as Secretary, although called accountant, and in the former capacity he had had quite enough to do. He was surprised when he came into office to find the correspondence so extensive, and as a proof of this he might mention that since the 1st of July, there had been no less than 3000 letters. Mr. Raymond was now called the Secretary of the Department, for which office he was fully competent, and in which he would be abundantly occupied. It was questionable, indeed, whether another clerk would not be ultimately required to assist in this department. The department of accounts would require the constant attention of one officer, and two assistant clerks at the very least. Four persons were now engaged in bringing up the arrears, but this work was nearly completed. The report of the Post Office Board did not pronounce any of the clerks in the Post Office incompetent, but it suggested that owing to the party feeling existing between Mr. Raymond and Mr. Hunt, one or both of these gentlemen might be removed into some other branch of the public service, or, if they were retained in the Post Office, that they might be warned to repress this feeling. It was not so very surprising that such a feeling should have arisen during his predecessor's time, but he did not believe that there had been any grounds for complaints of this nature since he had held office, or that any would be likely to arise in future.

Mr. FLOOD suggested the postponement of these items until the estimate for the Post Office department during the ensuing year came before the House.

Mr. HOLDEN considered that the present discussion was irrelevant; it appertained only to a consideration of the whole department.

Mr. COWPER contended, that if they dealt with those items now, they would necessarily determine upon the new appointment in question, so that the discussion was by no means irrelevant. He did not conceive that the recommendations of the Post Office Board had been fairly dealt with by the Government, and particularly with reference to the case of the accountant. He did not see, also, why under present circumstances the cash should not be placed in the hands of the Postmaster-General. With a gentleman of Mr. Merewether's high standing and efficiency this would be an arrangement most likely to prove satisfactory. It appeared to him that the title of Secretary was too assuming for any officer of this department. Upon the whole, he thought it would be better to postpone the further consideration of these items.

Mr. LAMB now moved as an amendment, that the items be postponed until the consideration of the estimates for the Post Office department during the ensuing year.

This amendment was carried.

The following items were carried without discussion:—Government Printing Office—to meet the expense of the employment of additional compositors and pressmen in 1850, £250; increased expense of the contingencies of the establishment, 1850, £100.

The COLONIAL TREASURER now proposed a vote of £600 to meet the increase of salaries to persons employed in the civil establishments, in consequence of the great temporary rise in the prices of all the necessaries of life.

Mr. DONALDSON hoped the Colonial Treasurer would not press this motion after the vote which had been arrived at that evening.

The COLONIAL TREASURER replied, that it would be contrary to his instruction to withdraw it. Besides, it did not necessarily follow that this item was one which came within the meaning of the vote alluded to.

Mr. DONALDSON rejoined, that there was an instruction by the House to the Committee, which was paramount to all other instructions, and this would interdict the passing of any such vote as the one before them, unless hon. members chose to stultify themselves.

The motion was then put and negatived.

The following items were put and passed—Salary of a Health Officer at Newcastle, £50; salary of a Health Officer at Moreton Bay, £50; salary of the Assistant-Surgeon of the Lunatic and Invalid Establishments, at £150 per annum, from 15th July, £69 7s. 3d.

The next items upon the estimates were these: Sydney Police Salary of an extra clerk employed in the Sydney Police Office during the Licensing Session, from 1st to 31st July, at 5s. per diem, £7 15s.; salary of an additional extra clerk from the 1st July, at £100 per annum, £50. With reference to the second of these items,

Mr. FLOOD expressed his opinion that no such assistance was necessary. The increase of fees did not necessarily, he contended, show an increase of business, for under the old system sums of from £800 to £1800 receivable in this way were retained in the custody of the receiver, or some times placed for safety in that of a publican. He had, himself, been chairman of a Board of Enquiry before which those facts were elicited.

Mr. ALLEN stated his belief that the extra clerk applied for was really necessary

Mr. NICHOLS expressed a similar opinion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY stated, that the addition had been made at the earnest request of the Police Magistrate. He had been under obligations to the Board alluded to by the honorable member for the North Eastern Boroughs for information as to the irregular payment of fees, but no such irregularities could occur at present, the collections being paid over twice in every month.

After some further conversation, the items were voted.

A sum of £88 13s. was also voted for two additional mounted constables to patrol at night the Parramatta Road, at 2s. 9d. each per diem from 4th May, and 3s. 9d. each per diem from 25th May.

The INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE explained, that these additions had been made at his recommendation, in consequence of repeated complaints of robberies on the Parramatta road while the works of the railway were going on, and since the appointment of the patrol he had heard no further complaints.

A sum of £58 16s. 6d. was next asked for to defray the salaries of two additional constables, in Newcastle, from 4th July, at 3s. 3d. each per diem. In connection with this item, the Inspector-General of Police explained, in answer to a question from Mr. Nichols, that the water police at Newcastle was under the control of the Chief Constable, and that in referring to Mr. Inspector Day, a complaint from Mr. Nichols' brother as to the bad condition of the boat at this place, a report was received from that officer, declaring it to be in a good and serviceable condition. Mr. Nichols, however, declared that from personal observation he was satisfied that the reverse was the fact; and Mr. Flood confirmed his statement. The amount was then voted.

A proposal for £6000, to meet the increase of salaries to persons employed in the police establishments, in consequence of the great temporary rise in all the necessaries of life, was negatived without discussion.

The next items were two sergeants of the native police at £30 each per annum, from 4th December, 1850, to 31st of December, 1851, £64 10s. 2d.; and additional allowance in lieu of provisions to the sergeants and troopers—47 men, at 8d. each per diem, from 1st July, £289 3s. 4d.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Jones, the Colonial Treasurer explained that the two extra sergeants had been added to the force at the instance of Mr. Walker, the commander of the Native Police.

Mr. JONES asserted that of late the Native Police had, from some cause or other, proved anything but an efficient force; that in the Wide Bay district in particular, the crime of murder had fearfully increased amongst the blacks since the Native Police had been sent there. He should object to the vote.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY contended on the contrary, that the force was efficient in the highest degree. He feared that some of the new settlers in the northern districts thought that the duty of the Native Police was to keep up a constant aggressive warfare against the blacks; a state of things which no Christian Government could sanction. Mr. Walker had recommended that, under the command of Europeans, small detachments should visit the distant districts, and he, the Colonial Secretary, had every reason to believe that his plan of operations was a good one.

Mr. DONALDSON suggested that the item should be postponed until the arrival in town of other members for the northern districts, Mr. Leslie and Mr. Hughes, who were well qualified to speak as to the conduct of the force. The item was accordingly postponed.

The following items were voted without opposition:—GAOL, BRISBANE. Additional turnkey at 3s. 6d. per diem, from 1st January £63 17s. 6d. PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, COCKATOO ISLAND. Increase to the salary of the Superintendent from £200 to £250, from 1st October, £12 10s. Increase to the clerk's salary from 4s. a-day to £120 per annum, from 1st October £11 12s. Increase to the dispenser's salary from 2s. 9d. to 4s. per diem, from 1st October, £5 15s. Three additional constables at 2s. 9d. each per diem, from 1st January, £150 11s. 3d. Allowance in lieu of clothing, at 3d. each per diem, from 1st January, £13 13s. 9d.

PENSIONS AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved that the sum of £900 be voted as retired allowance to the late Mr. F. Garling, Clerk of the Peace for the years 1840 to 1842, which was withheld in consequence of his having failed to arrange the records of his office. This salary, or allowance, had been voted by the old Legislative Council, but Sir George Gipps finding that the records Mr. Garling's office were in great confusion, ordered the money to be retained in the Colonial Treasurer's hands, in trust for him, as it were, until they were properly adjusted. This had been done, and his heirs now looked to receive what had been voted by the then constituted authorities of the colony.

Mr. DONALDSON contended that the sum ought to be paid out of schedule B, the moneys reserved under which were eligible to be applied for such a purpose. The Committee might be told that the surplus under this schedule was already appropriated to other purposes. Be it so. The Government would see the expediency of giving up these schedules altogether, if the House was determined to load them with such items as the present. It was to be desired that in this respect the Government should be brought to a dead lock; and he, Mr. D., would therefore object to this item being defrayed out of the general revenue. If schedule B. were overloaded let the Government pay it out of that happy fund the territorial revenue.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL deprecated the Pennsylvanian style of reasoning used by the last speaker. The old legislature had voted the money; the conditions had been fulfilled under which it was voted; and surely the present Council would not repudiate this just claim of Mr. Garling's heirs.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Nichols, Mr. Lamb, the Attorney-General, Mr. Donaldson, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Wentworth took part, the item was voted, with the additional proviso, that the amount be paid to the administrator, to be by him distributed according to law.

The COLONIAL TREASURER then moved that £221 3s. 9d. be appropriated as compensation to the late Mr. W. A. Miles, for the loss of his office as Police Magistrate, making with £278 16s. 3d. already paid, the sum of £500, being the annual salary attached to the appointment which he first held as Chief Commissioner of Police. This item was opposed by Mr. Cowper and Mr. Lamb, on the ground that the late Council by its votes in 1848 and 1849 had signified its disapproval of Mr. Miles being retained in the police department. Mr. Martin, Mr. Wentworth, Dr. Douglas, and Mr. Nichols supported the motion; contending that it was a mere act of justice to give the compensation now asked for, which indeed would have been given to Mr. Miles in his lifetime if the House had been moved to give it. They each deprecated the attacks which had been made in the former Council against Mr. Miles, against whom many unfounded charges had been made: and who had been plunged into great distress by the loss of his appointment. It was admitted that the balance now asked for should, like the £278 already paid, have been appropriated out of schedule B, but seeing that no fund was left under that schedule, it would be only performing an act of justice to vote it out of the general revenue. The item was voted without further opposition.

The House having resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-day.

POSTPONEMENT OF BUSINESS.

On the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, the rest of the Government business on the paper was postponed until to-day.

The motions standing in the names of Mr. Jones and Mr. Nichols were also postponed until to-day.

PETITION OF MR. WILLIAM RUSSELL.

On the motion of Mr. BROADHURST, this petition was ordered to be printed.

VAGRANT BILL.

On the motion of Mr. NICHOLS, this Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be commited to-morrow.

The Council adjourned at a quarter to 9, until 3 o'clock to-day.

ESTIMATES.

NO. II.—PENSIONS AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES.

PENSIONS.	£	s.	d.
Lady Forbes, widow of Sir Francis Forbes, formerly Chief Justice ...	200	0	0
Lady Dowling, widow of Sir James Dowling, late Chief Justice ...	200	0	0
ALLOWANCES.			
Allowance to Mr. John Eyre, retired teacher of the Church of England school at Parramatta ...	100	0	0
Total pensions and retired allowances ..	500	0	0

NO. III.—CORONERS—EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Coroners' fees on Inquests, at 20s. each ...	400	0	0
Surgeons' fees ...	600	0	0
Travelling expenses of Coroners ...	150	0	0
Travelling expenses of Surgeons ...	50	0	0
Rewards for taking up dead bodies ...	75	0	0
Coffins, burials, and incidental expenses...	150	0	0
Total, Coroners—exclusive of Establishments ...	1400	0	0

NO. IV.—CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.

	£	s.	d.
For the support of free paupers in the Colonial Hospitals ...	900	0	0
In aid of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions ...	700	0	0
In aid of the Benevolent Society, Sydney, on condition of £1000 being raised by voluntary contributions ...	2,500	0	0
In aid of Hospitals at Parramatta, Windsor, Bathurst, Newcastle, Maitland, Port Macquarie, Goulburn, Yass, and Brisbane, at £200 each, on condition of sums to an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions ...	1,800	0	0
To meet the expenses of the outfit of the Hospital at Yass ...	95	0	0
Total, charitable allowances...	5,995	1	5
PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.			
Provisions ...	1,400	0	0
Clothing and bedding...	515	0	0
Oil and light ...	90	0	0
Forage and farriery ...	30	0	0
Medicines ...	20	0	0
Stores and utensils ...	100	0	0
Household expenses ...	100	0	0
	2,255	0	0
ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL.			
Provisions ...	1,000	0	0
Clothing and bedding ...	460	0	0
Fuel and light ...	50	0	0
Iron bedsteads ...	130	0	0
Medicines ...	15	0	0
Household expenses ...	60	0	0
	1,715	0	0
DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.			
In support of schools of the undermentioned denominations, to be expended under the direction of the Board of Inspection, viz.—			
Church of England ...	4,630	0	0
Presbyterian ...	1,500	0	0
Wesleyan ...	570	0	0
Roman Catholic ...	1,650	0	0
	8,350	0	0
Expenses of the Denominational School board...	296	0	0
	8,646	0	0
NATIONAL SCHOOLS.			
Within the Settled Districts ..	2,000	0	0
Beyond the Settled Districts ..	1,500	0	0
	3,500	0	0
TOTAL Education,—exclusive of Establishments ...	16,075	0	0

NO. VI.—MEDICAL—EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.	£	s.	d.
For maintaining the establishment in the City of Sydney ...	100	0	0
LUNATIC ASYLUM, TARBAN CREEK.			
Provisions and medical comforts...	1,500	0	0
Fuel and light ...	150	0	0
Forage ...	36	12	0
Clothing ...	400	0	0
Bedding ...	153	0	0
Stores and utensils ...	73	0	0
Passage by water, of officers, servants, and others, and conveyance of stores...	20	0	0
Coffins and burial expenses ...	17	0	0
Medicines, surgical instruments and materials ...	30	0	0
Incidental expenses ...	25	0	0
To procure water from Sydney in the event of a draught ...	35	0	0
	2,439	12	0
LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.			
Provisions and medical comforts...	1,400	0	0
Fuel and light ...	120	0	0
Clothing ...	250	0	0
Bedding ...	100	0	0
Stores and utensils ...	50	0	0
Passage by water, of officers, servants, and others and conveyance of stores ...	10	0	0
Coffins and burial expenses ...	13	0	0
Medicines, surgical instruments, and materials ...	20	0	0
Incidental expenses ...	10	0	0
	1,973	0	0
Total, medical—exclusive of establishments ...	4,512	12	0

NO. X.—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

	£	s.	d.
Stationery, bookbinding, and paper for printing, for the public service, generally ...	3,000	0	0
Newspapers for record, and for the Secretary of State ...	150	0	0
Preparing an index to the New South Wales *Government Gazette*...	30	0	0
Public General Acts, Parliamentary Papers, Annual Army List, and Royal Calendar payable by the Colonial Agent General...	50	0	0
Preparing the electoral lists ...	250	0	0
For the compilation of meteorological tables ...	100	0	0
Erecting pounds, and allowances to poundkeepers:—			
Within the settled districts ...	50	0	0
Beyond the settled districts ...	50	0	0
To replace arms, furnished by the Colonial Storekeeper, for the service of the police ...	1,000	0	0
Fuel for public departments in the district of Sydney ...	600	0	0
Remuneration to pilots ...	2,800	0	0
Provisions to be left at Booby Island, for the relief of shipwrecked persons..	30	0	0
To meet unforeseen expenses in cases of emergency, to be hereafter accounted for ...	1,500	0	0
Total, miscellaneous services.. ...	9,610	0	0

NO. XI.—DRAWBACKS AND REFUND OF DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.
Drawbacks ...	1800	0	0
Refund of duties ...	550	0	0
Total, Drawbacks and refund of duties	2350	0	0

NO. XII.—GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
In aid of the Colonial Museum ...	300	0	0
In aid of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts ...	200	0	0
Total Grants in aid of Public Institutions	500	0	0

GOLD NEWS.

We received by express, this morning, a letter from our Ophir correspondent, and a *Bathurst Free Press* of yesterday. The prospects of the Ophir diggers appear to be improving. The escort will bring down, this morning, four chests of gold, instead of three, which has been the usual quantity.

OPHIR.

October 27.—The various storekeepers and others residing upon the Creeks at Ophir have been visited by Mr. Commissioner Green, for the purpose of collecting the rents or licenses under the new Regulations; and few, if any, were the objections made to the demand,—indeed many of the traders were fully prepared for the visit. During the late fresh in our creeks, a goodly number of the diggers proceeded to the Mookerwa, which I learn is by no means an extensive gold field, and in consequence of the lay of the land in its immediate vicinity, the water soon runs off, and the diggers are obliged to return to their old claims, or proceed to other places where water may be procured in sufficient quantities to enable them to wash the alluvium.

Scarcely a day passes that our numbers are not increased by the arrival of new aspirants for golden nuggets. During the past week a party headed by Mr. Smith, the builder, of Sydney, and Mr. Salmon, publican, of George-street, have come on the grounds. Another, about the same time arrived, among which I observed Mr. Shoebert, of Illawarra. What with the crushing of quartz veins and draining of water-holes we expect in the course of another month Ophir will be a place of considerable bustle. The number of licenses issued for this month amount to nearly double that of the month of September. The success generally of the diggers during this month, notwithstanding the inconvenience they were put to in the early part by the unwelcome rising of the creeks, had been satisfatory. There is scarcely a day that I do not hear of one party or another getting their two, three, five, ten, and even twenty ounces per diem. This week the escort will convey upwards of £1100 for those who do not consider it unsafe or derogatory to forward their gatherings by the Government escort. Taking into consideration the small number of miners actively employed upon our creeks, this is by no means an insignificant amount. It is at least £3 a man per week. There are many among us who hoard up their gold, disposing only of such quantities as will suffice to keep them in rations. Northwood's party have this week, I understand, collected nearly £400's worth; the quantity sent by to-morrow's escort weighs upwards of one hundred and twenty ounces.

The news of the success of the miners at Port Phillip has had little or no effect upon our diggers; but I have been informed that several parties have started thence from the Turon, doomed, I verily believe, to disappointment, if all be true that the reports from our southern brethren were much exaggerated. Mr. Commissioner Hardy reports that the Arraleuen diggings are of the first order, and when he left there last week, about five hundred aspirants were busily at work with pick, shovel, and cradle. By a gentleman just returned to Ophir from the Abercrombie, I learn that there were between two and three hundred persons digging for the precious metal, but with indifferent success. A party labouring at a claim a short distance from New Town, on the Summer Hill Creek, procured this day two nuggets among their washings, one weighing about twenty-one ounces, and the other upwards of thirteen.

It is expected that a change will shortly take place among our Assistant Commissioners. Lieutenant Zouch is expected to be appointed to Ophir in the event of Mr. Green's removal to some other locality.

Mr. Hugh Hamilton, one of the Assistant Commissioners, was thrown from his horse a few days ago, and seriously hurt. He was able to ride, in a weak state, to Ophir, and under the medical care of Dr. Reed, late of the Glebe, has so far recovered that he left for Bathurst to day.

THE TURON.

(From the Bathurst Free Press.)

A new point, situate about midway between Hawkins' Ridge and the junction of the Macquarie, has been discovered. On Monday, the 20th current, two persons only were at work on this angle, but the success of their united labours being so great, several parties, in the close of evening, were observed wending their way thither. There are now about 200 persons at work, most of whom are doing well; and judging by the usual auriferous indications, it will turn out to be a rich spot. A provision store and butcher's shop are already opened on the grounds by the son of Mr. Cummings. A piece of crystalized quartz, richly streaked with gold, was this moment dug up by a party of three, for which they refuse to take £60. At Dirt Hole Creek, distant from this place about seven miles, there are 100 persons working, but varied luck attends their toil. While some gangs make an ounce in the day, others realise as much as seven ounces.

A few days ago, a person employed sinking post holes for a verandah for Messrs. Trappitt and Co.'s store, turned out gold in such quantity that he was induced to empty the tin dish, and after repeated trials the spot was found to be very rich. News of the circumstance was speedily blazoned abroad; in a single day the whole hill was marked out in claims, and parties are now at work in every direction. On Friday, the 24th instant, a company known as Scotchy's party, took upwards of 3lbs. of gold out of the bed of the river, from a space of three feet square.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Perceiving a paragraph in your paper of Monday last, relative to the accident of the Mail at Mount Victoria, I beg to state that it is not correct, and may tend to do me a serious injury with the public, I have therefore to request you will be pleased to alter it for the following, which is a true statement of facts.

About 10 o'clock A.M. on Saturday last, as the Mail was going down Mount Victoria, at the last turn near the bottom of the hill, the pole chain broke, and the horses became unmanageable; the coachman finding he had no means of stopping them, and to prevent their coming in contact with some drays that were ascending at the time, drove them against a stump to stop their progress; the Sergeant of the Escort, who was on the box, perceiving this jumped off the coach, and in so doing broke his leg and dislocated his ancle; the coach was not capsized nor the coachman injured in any way, nor any other accident except severely bruising the horses.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN PERRY,
Coach Proprietor.

Penrith, October 28, 1851.

HOW IT LOOKS ABROAD.—We are permitted to make the following extract from the letter of a gentleman in Washington to a near friend and relative in this city, in reference to the Vigilance Committee and the hanging of Jenkins. The writer, were we at liberty to give his name, would be recognised at once by our readers, as a public man of the very highest and most unquestioned position and influence in his party and the country; and whose views on the subject are entitled to no ordinary consideration. They are, it is true, somewhat strongly expressed; but it must be remembered, they are his own conclusions from the favourable statements of our newspapers from this city. The end, we fear, is not yet; and despite the hesitating and qualified approval of one or two journals in New York and Massachusetts, we greatly apprehend that the effect of the repeated hangings by the Vigilance Committee, without law and against the constituted authorities, especially the last most frightful affair, will do more to damage the character of California and shake the credit of San Francisco, than all the evils multiplied five-fold which the Vigilance Committee (it is claimed) was instituted to suppress. "I am glad to find, what I expected, when I got the list of the *soi disant* gentlemen, that you were not of the committee who murdered the man Jenkins, for a petty theft,—against all government. This midnight transaction transcends all the crimes ever committed in San Francisco, by all the felons who have been thrown into it from every quarter of the earth. *They* have committed theft and arson and sometimes a murder on provocation, and without concert. But the 'gentleman's' Committee have banded together to put down the laws of the country, the authority of government, and the officers of justice, in the discharge of their functions—to glut their vengeance by the murder of a poor wretch for stealing a box of money. And this, by way of example!! If the property men combine thus to put down all law, to give impunity to the greatest of crimes, why should not the men without property combine to commit the less crime of taking their property from these gentlemen aggressors? This midnight murder and extirpation of the State authorities, by a band calling themselves 'gentlemen,' will do more to sink the country in the opinion of the world than all the crimes ever committed there before. I thank God that your hands have not been stained in this base, cowardly, and bloody business, and I hope you will never countenance the gang engaged in it; although it may be discreet to attempt nothing in the way of punishment. *That* will come in time."—*San Francisco Morning Post, September* 9.

RETURN OF THE GOLDEN GATE.—This splendid new steamship, which left here last week for Chesapeake Bay, on a trial trip, returned on Thursday evening at six o'clock, after a varied and pleasant voyage. The Golden Gate was built by W. H. Webb, for Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall's Pacific Mail Steamship Line, and is one of the finest vessels ever made. Her length on deck is 270 feet; her breadth of beam 40 feet, and her depth of hold 30½ feet. She carries three masts, with a topsail and topgallant sail on her fore and main, and a spanker on her mizen, which, without the aid of steam, gives her sail enough to bring her into port, should her machinery break. Her upper, or dining saloon aft, is fitted up with large and spacious state-rooms on each side, containing three berths each, and an elegant cushioned lounge. Besides the usual dead-light port holes in the state rooms, she is pierced with large port holes, which give a free circulation of air, and is most commodiously ventilated. The transom aft, is also elegantly cushioned. The forward saloon is also furnished with state rooms and sofas; the lower cabin aft is superbly fitted up with state rooms and sofas, and forward with open berths and standees. Her forecastle is large and airy, and every attention has been paid to provide for the comfort of the crew. This vessel can carry 600 passengers, and including sofas and steerage passengers she can carry comfortably 788 persons. She is provided with three sets of pumps, forward, amidships, and aft. Her windlass is fitted with patent levers of the latest improvement. She is steered by a wheel forward, with iron chains, and has a patent purchase, or steering gear aft, to steer the vessel in case of accident to the wheel forward. She minds her helm like a pilot boat, and can be steered with the greatest ease. Her engines are built on the oscillating principle, 85 inches diameter and 9 feet stroke. The cylinders, instead of being stationary, as the other form of engines, are constructed in such a manner that the cylinders vibrate on trunions, similar to that of a gun, the upper end of the piston rod being directly connected with the crank which turns the shaft, the movement of the cylinder allowing the piston rod to follow the circular motion of the crank. These engines are the largest ever made on this plan. The trunions are cast solid with the cylinders, and are made hollow, so as to allow the steam to pass in at one end and escape through the other into the condenser. The pumps are driven by the connecting shaft, which is made with a crank forged solid in the centre of it, of such size as to give the air pumps four feet stroke. There is a separate condenser to each engine, rendering them perfectly distinct, so that one may be worked entirely independent of the other. The valves of the cylinders through which the steam passes, instead of being of the ordinary sliding form, are those known as the conical balanced valves, similar to those used on stationary cylinders in engines of American construction. This improvement enables one man to work one of these monstrous engines with as much ease as six men could work one with the old slide valves. When standing on the pilot house, but for the noise of the wheels, it is almost impossible to tell whether the engines are working or not. The great advantage of engines on this principle is the great economy of space and weight in the ship, as they do not occupy more than half the room of side lever engines of the same size, *nor are they* more than two-thirds their weight. The entire length of these engines is only eighteen feet. They were built at the Novelty Works of Messrs. Stillman, Allen, and Co., and the plans were drawn and arranged by Thomas Davison. They were completed in eight months—the shortest time engines of this size were ever made in.—*New York Tribune, July* 17.

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DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MEETING THIS DAY.

In the estate of Michael Doyle, a special meeting, to decide upon an offer of composition, at half past 10.

In the estate of James Roberts, a third meeting at 11.

In the estate of David Taylor, a second meeting, at half-past 11.

SYDNEY ELECTION.

EVENING WARD MEETING.—COOK WARD. Last evening, a numerous meeting of the electors of Cook Ward took place at the Happy Vale, South Head Road, for the purpose of appointing a Ward Committee to aid in securing the return of Mr. Robert Campbell, as one of the members of Sydney in the Legislative Council.

Mr. FRANCIS MITCHELL having been called to the chair, stated the objects of the meeting, and congratulated the electors on their having as a candidate a gentleman of the high character, long experience in all matters relating to the city, and of the independence of Mr. Robert Campbell.

Mr. JAMES, in moving a resolution expressive of the confidence of the electors in Mr. Campbell, referred to the zealous exertions and prominent part taken by the electors of Cook Ward in former elections; exertions which he felt assured would again be made to secure the return of a gentleman so well qualified to represent the city as Mr. Campbell was allowed to be. The working men, who formed so considerable a portion of that ward, who had been so instrumental in returning Dr. Lang, knew from long experience that Mr. Campbell was their sincere friend; that in him they would have an uncompromising advocate in Council; and that they could rely on his honest and independent votes. (Cheers.) With reference to the opposition of Mr. Young, he (Mr. J.) was satisfied that they had very little to fear. One omen of good for the friends of Mr. Campbell was, that Mr. Edward M'Encroe was in the ranks of Mr. Young. (Laughter.)

Mr. DONOVAN seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. CLARK proposed, and Mr. COWLISHAW seconded, a resolution, appointing a Ward Committee to carry out the views of the meeting. Both speakers dwelt upon the high claims of Mr. Campbell for the support of the citizens, and urged the expediency of uniting in earnest efforts to secure his return.

Mr. PIDDINGTON, in requesting to be furnished with the names of those electors who were desirous to act on the committee, reminded the meeting of the many important matters which must soon be brought before the local legislature, when the experience of a gentleman so largely connected with mercantile affairs as Mr. Campbell would be of incalculable value. The new Tariff, the consolidation of the Colonial Maritime Code, and other questions of the highest interest to the commercial and maritime interests would soon be under discussion; and to their consideration Mr. Campbell would bring mature experience.

Mr. CAMPBELL then came forward and was received with great applause. He recapitulated the topics dwelt upon in his published address, and referred to by him at length at previous meetings. Several questions were put to him by various electors, his replies to which elicited unanimous applause.

Mr. Driver and several other electors addressed the meeting, Mr. Frost and Mr. C. Simmons complaining, that whilst they were exerting themselves in Mr. Campbell's favour, their names had been published, without their permission, as members of Mr. Young's committee. The usual vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman, and the list of committee-men numerously signed, the meeting broke up.

YESTERDAY'S LAND SALES.

EIGHTY-THREE town and eight suburban lots of land were yesterday submitted to public auction by the Government, at the Court of Requests, Bent-street. The sale went off but dully, only thirty town and five suburban lots having obtained purchasers. The following was the result:—

TOWN LOTS.—8. 9¼ perches, county of Cumberland, parish of St. James, allotment No. 23 of section 104, Elizabeth-street, Robert Campbell, £330. 9. 9¼ perches, adjoining allotment, John Armstrong, £300. 12. 8¼ perches, Albert-street, Edward Battye, £300. 26. 7¼ perches, Barrack-street, J. K. Heydon, £326 13s. 4d. 26. 6¼ perches, adjoining allotment, J. K. Heydon, £280. 28. 6 perches, Barrack-street, J. W. Bligh, £281. 29. 6 perches, Barrack-street, J. W. Bligh, £281. 30. 5¼ perches, Barrack-street, Moses Joseph, £281. 31. 4¾ perches, Erskine and York-streets, R. T. Carter, £210. 32. 5¼ perches, York-street, R. T. Carter, £200. 33. 5¼ perches, York-street, George Thorn, £200. 35. 7¼ perches, allotment 10 of section 5 of the site of the old Military Barracks, in George-street; R. Campbell, £720. 36. 8¼ perches, allotment 11 of section 5 of the same site; Moses Joseph, £789 6s. 8d. 37. 8¼ perches, allotment 12 of section 5 of the same site, W. M'Quade, £844 16s. 8d. 38. 8¼ perches, allotment 13 of section 5 of the same site; Philip Hart, £770 16s. 8d. 43. 8 perches, allotment 34, near the Haymarket; Thomas Maguire, £140. 44. 8 perches, 35 of same allotments; John Armstrong, £140. 46. 5¼ perches, 42 of same allotments; John M'Lerie, £73 2s. 6d. 47. 2 roods, county of Cumberland, parish of Willoughby, allotment 4 of section 10; D. N. Joubert, £25. 48. next allotment, the same, £25. 55. 1 rood 19¼ perches, Parramatta, allotment 14 of section 27; John Mills, £9 6s. 56, 1 rood 18¼ perches, next allotment, Robert Coulter, £11 2s. 6d. 57. 1 rood 17 perches, next allotment, William Dodd, £11 1s. 58. 1 rood, 15¼ perches, next allotment, John Mills, £8 14s. 3d. 59. 1 rood 14¼ perches, next allotment, Joseph Barnes £8 10s. 4d. 60. 1 rood 13¼ perches, next allotment, Joseph Barnes, £8 6s. 6d. 61. 1 rood 12 perches, next allotment, Joseph Barnes, £8 2s. 6d. 64. 1 rood 14 perches, Longbottom, allotment 18 of section 4, George Chidgey, £2 14s. 66. 1 rood 10 perches, allotment 23 of same section, John Canfield, £2 10s. 68. 1 rood 22 perches, allotment 25 of same section, John Canfield, £3 2s.

SUBURBAN LOTS.—3. 5 acres 1 rood 11 perches, parish of Alexandria, near Bondi Bay, John M'Lerie, £49 4s. 1—4. 4 acres 20 perches, near Coogee, James Porter, £20 12s. 6d. 5. 3 acres 3 roods 24 perches, near Coogee, J. M'Lerie, £19 10s. 6. 1 acre 3 roods 28 perches, village of Longbottom, F. W. Jaques, £7 14s. 8. 13 acres 28 perches, near St. Leonard's, D. M'Pherson, £32 18s. 9d. The amount realised for the town lots was £6561 4s. 11d; for the suburban, £129 19s. 3d. Total result of sales, £6691 4s. 2d.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, the Brig Golden Spring, 198 tons.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Muslin and Barege Dresses, Ribbons, Collars, Edgings, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Fancy Vests, Coats, and Trousers, Lancashire Flannels, Berlin Wool, Canvas, Floss Silk, Fancy Silk and Satin Parasols, Boots and Shoes.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 Looking Glasses, Platedware, Earthenware.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Crockeryware, China, Twine, Waistcoats, Whips, Combs, Butter, Quicksilver, Navy Caps, Cap Ornaments, Brab and Straw Hats, Bonnet Stands, &c.

MR. G. A. LLOYD.—At the Albion Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Cedar, Pine, and Hardwood; at the City Mart, at 12 o'clock, the brigantine Helen, 120 tons.

MESSRS. MORT AND BROWN.—At their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at half-past 10 for 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins; at 12 o'clock, Bacon and Hams.

MR. ARMSTRONG.—At his Repository, at half-past 2 o'clock, Horses.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Platedware, Britannia-metal, Dish Covers, Dressing Cases, Hardware, Cutlery, Bronzed Clocks, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Sherry, Brandy, Rum, Gin, and Claret.

GOLD ON THE NORTH SHORE!—It has been current about the city for some days that gold had been discovered on the North Shore, in the immediate vicinity of Sydney—and that a sample has been sent into town, which, having been tested, was found to be the pure metal. We have no authenticated information on the subject beyond the fact that on Monday the spot was visited by Mr. Commissioner Pearce, and that he has reported to Government the result of his inspection.

MANSLAUGHTER.—William Ford, committed by the Coroner a few days since to take his trial for manslaughter, has been admitted by the Chief Justice to bail for his appearance on the day of trial, in £100, with two sureties in £50 each.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning Mr. O. Bloxsome was driving his American carriage towards the ferry, on the North Shore, when the horse took fright at the top of the hill and immediately dashed down at full speed. Mr. Bloxsome was thrown out and broke several of his ribs, and Mrs. Carr, who was with him, was also thrown out and escaped with some slight bruises. A passer by contrived to turn the horse off the road before he arrived at the bottom, and both horse and carriage were uninjured.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday, an inquest was held by the coroner on board of the ship Bolivar, at the Circular Quay, on view of the body of Richard Fletcher, one of the crew belonging to the said ship. From the evidence of several of the seamen it appears that deceased, who was only twenty years of age, was employed on Tuesday afternoon, with others of the crew, in hooking on the main sheet to the ship's side, when by some accident he fell overboard. The alarm was immediately given, and grappling irons being procured, he was got out of the water. Every means to resuscitate the body was resorted to, but without avail. Deceased was in the water about five minutes before he was got out. Dr. Mackellar was sent for, and he, in conjunction with Drs. Greenup and Alleyne, used every means in their power, but life was extinct. Verdict, accidental drowning.

THE LATE MR. LONGMORE.—The funeral of the late Mr. A. Longmore took place yesterday. The procession, which moved from the Roman Catholic Cathedral, was a very lengthy one; the deceased having been a member of the "Holy Catholic Guild," the members of that society attended the funeral. There was a large attendance of persons of different creeds, among whom were several members of the Legislative Council. Mr. Longmore, previous to his late appearance as a candidate for the representation of the city, had been but little before the public, but in all the relations of private life we believe he was a most estimable man, and had a large number of attached friends.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On the 21st ult. a melancholy event occurred at a hut belonging to a man named M'Donald, a sawyer and boatbuilder, situate near the junction of the north arm with the main branch of the Richmond River. Towards the evening of that day a man of the name of Sandy Goulding called at the hut above described, and commenced abusing Mrs. M'Donald in shameful language, upon which the husband took the part of his wife, and a quarrel ensued. Goulding took up the largest portion of a boat oar and threatened the other therewith, when M'Donald said, "Sandy, you are too strong for me, and I must defend myself;" he took down a fowling-piece, with which he was pushing away Goulding, when the piece went off, and the contents (small shot) entered the chest a little below the right nipple, which caused death in about twenty minutes. M'Donald was taken to Tabulam bench, and there committed for trial. He is considered a quiet inoffensive man, and has a wife and large family of children depending upon him for support.—*Maitland Mercury.*

POLICE OFFICE.—The police business on Tuesday was small, and yesterday it was "beautifully less." There were only eight names on the drunkards' list, who severally pleaded guilty to the impeachment, and were subjected to the usual penalty. On the free list were four charges—absenting from hired service, assault, and breach of the peace, dismissed; and a deserter from H.M.S. Havannah, who was remanded to the Water police. The summons list contained six cases: two defendants pleaded guilty to allowing cattle, their property, to stray in the streets, and were each sentenced to pay a penalty of 5s., with a like amount for costs; two informations for breaches of the peace, (angry words construed into a threat), and one for an alleged assault, (which proved to be no assault whatever), in all of which, both complainant and defendant, were of the gentle sex, with little or nothing to do, were dismissed; and one complaint against an employer for refusing to pay the sum of £2 claimed for wages, which resulted in an order for the payment of 20s. and costs.

WATER POLICE OFFICE.—John Foster and Lawrence M'Cready, two seamen belonging to the South Australian schooner Marine Plant, which arrived in this port on Tuesday last, were brought up on warrant before the Water Police Magistrate, charged by Captain Gibbon with repeated disobedience of orders during the voyage. The New South Wales Merchant Seamen's Act not being in force as regards other colonial registered ships, punishment by imprisonment could not be awarded; and Mr. Brenan therefore sentenced each to be mulct in six days' pay, with 5s. 3d. costs. As no wages were owing to the men, and as no provision is made under the General Merchant Seamen's Act (7 and 8 Victoria, 112) for the detention of seamen in such a case for non-payment of costs, the result was that they entirely escaped. The list of runaways from ships which have left the port was disposed of in the usual manner.

ERRATUM.—In the notice of the Governor's visit to the National School, published in the *Herald* of Tuesday, instead of "ten unpaid female teachers," it should be "two." There are four paid teachers in the school inclusive of Mr. Wilkins. The other parties superintending are teachers in training, who are present during school hours for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the practical working of the system.

CAUTION TO IRRITABLE PEOPLE NOT TO MISUSE THEIR TONGUES.—The following is forwarded to the Editor of the *Polynesian*, for publication, in the hopes that it will carry its moral and have a due effect upon parties who are in the habit of allowing their tongues to run a head of their discretion. On Saturday the second instant, Mr. Roberts the builder, had a small claim upon Mr. Lenehan, a storekeeper in King-street, some months from Sydney, where he was again about to return, on presentation of which Lenehan objected to its correctness, throwing himself into a violent passion, called Mr. Roberts a Van Diemen's Land convict, and asserted that the islands contained nothing but cheating Yankees and colonial thieves. Mr. Roberts, somewhat indignant at such false and unmerited abuse, on Monday placed the affair in the hands of Mr. Bates, with instructions that nothing short of a most ample apology in writing, a forfeiture of one hundred dollars, which he directed to be presented to the Fire Company, and all fees and charges, to be paid by Lenehan would satisfy him. Proceedings were accordingly taken against Lenehan, when after a considerable deal of blustering and delay, by which he caused himself some additional expense, he at last paid up one hundred and thirty-five dollars, and proceeded on his voyage in a very bad humour with himself and with all the good folks he left behind. It is only justice to Mr. Roberts to say that he is a steady and highly respectable tradesman; he was a master builder for upwards of eighteen years in Hobart Town, where he has the credit of erecting many of the finest structures, and where the community would be most happy of his return.—*Polynesian, August* 16.

WARIALDA.—We have lately had some fine rain. I never saw the country look better, or shearers more easy to be had. It is said, however, that they are all for the diggings when the shearing is over.—*Maitland Mercury.*

SALE OF TIMBER AND THE SCHOONER HELEN.—We have been requested by Mr. George A. Lloyd to remind parties interested, that he will sell by auction, at the Albion Wharf, This Day, at eleven o'clock, a large quantity of hardwood, cedar and pine; and at the City Mart, at twelve o'clock, the well-known and beautiful schooner Helen; without reserve.—Communicated.

Purkis and Lambert remind purchasers that they sell, this day, at their mart, at 11 o'clock precisely, a quantity of earthenware, naval, military, and fancy caps, waistcoats, combs, shaving brushes, whips, brab hats, children's straw hats, brimstone, bonnet stands, quicksilver, butter, &c.—Communicated.

REMOVAL OF LICENSE.—Richard Williams, of the Sir Richard Bourke, Parramatta Road, yesterday obtained permission of the Bench to remove his license to a house in York-street.

ERUPTION OF A VOLCANO.—We learn from a gentleman just returned from Hawaii that the action in the crater on Mauna Loa, noticed last week, has resulted in an extensive eruption of molten lava, which is flowing off in a south-west direction towards the sea, at the rate of about three miles in twenty-four hours. Its appearance from on board ship, at a distance of 60 or 70 miles, was sublime and grand beyond description. Indeed what can be imagined more so, in a dark night, than a molten river, rolling down the side of a mountain 14,000 feet high, sweeping everything before it, and bearing trees and rocks with resistless force upon its bosom? From the course taken by the stream, it is thought it will reach the sea somewhere to the southward of Kealakekua. Several gentlemen have left Honolulu to witness this wonderful eruption, which, it is quite probable, will continue to flow for several weeks to come.—*Polynesian, August* 23.

COUNCIL PAPERS.

ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS.

CHARLES A. FITZ ROY,
Governor-General.

Message No. 1.

The Governor-General avails himself of the earliest opportunity of placing before the Legislative Council, a copy of that portion of the Queen's instructions, by which it is Her Majesty's Royal will and pleasure that he should be guided "in assenting to, or dissenting from or reserving for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure" such Bills as the Council may pass.

2. These instructions appear to vary in some respects from those previously issued to his Excellency, and which were communicated to the Legislative Council on the 9th September, 1846.

Government House,
Sydney, 17th October, 1851.

Portions of instructions referred to.

Third. And whereas it hath been appointed by Parliament that there shall be within our said territory of New South Wales a Legislative Council, to be constituted in the manner mentioned in the said recited Act, made and passed in the fourteenth year of our Reign, with whose advice and consent you are empowered and authorised to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the said territory and its dependencies. Now, by virtue of the powers in us vested, we do by these our instructions, under our sign manual and signet, declare our pleasure to be, that until further order shall be made by us in that behalf, you shall, in the exercise of the powers vested in you by the said recited Act, of assenting to, or dissenting from, or for reserving for the signification of our pleasure, such Bills as may be passed by the said Legislative Council, be guided as far as may be practicable by the following rules, directions, and instructions, that is to say:—

Fourth. You are as much as possible to observe, in the passing of all laws, that each different matter be provided for by a different law, without intermixing in one and the same Act such things as have no proper relation to each other, and you are more especially to take care that no clause or clauses be inserted in or annexed to any Act which shall be foreign to what the title of such Act imports, and that no perpetual clause be part of any temporary law, and that no Act whatever be suspended, altered, continued, revived, or repeated by general words; but that the title and date of such Act so suspended, altered, continued, revived, or repealed, be particularly mentioned and expressed in the enacting part.

Fifth. And you are expressly enjoined not to propose or assent to any Act whatever, whereby any person may be impeded or hindered from celebrating or attending the worship of Almighty God in a peaceable and orderly manner, although such worship may not be conducted according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England.

Sixth. And we do further enjoin you not to propose any act whereby our prerogative might be diminished, or in any respect infringed, without our special permission previously obtained. And if any bill, having such an effect, shall be presented to you for our assent, you shall declare that you reserve it for the signification of our pleasure.

Seventh. And we further direct that you do not propose or assent to any act whatever whereby bills of credit, or other negociable securities of whatever nature, may be issued in lieu of money, on the credit of our territory of New South Wales, or whereby any Government paper currency may be established therein, or whereby any such bill or any other paper currency, or any coin, save only the legal coin of the realm, may be made or declared to be a legal tender, unless a clause be inserted therein suspending its operations until our pleasure be known, or unless special permission from us in that behalf have been first obtained.

Eighth. And it is our further pleasure that you do not propose or assent to any act whatever for raising money by the institution of any public or private lotteries.

Ninth. And it is our further will and pleasure that you do not propose or assent to any act whatever for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony.

Tenth. And we do further direct that you do not propose or assent to any act whatever whereby any grant of money or land, or other donation or gratuity, may be made by the said Legislative Council to yourself.

Eleventh.—And we do further direct, that you do not propose or assent to any Private Act whereby the property of any of individual may be affected, in which there is not a saving of the rights of us, our heirs and successors, and of all bodies politic and corporate, and of all other persons, excepting those at whose instance or for whose especial benefit such Act may be passed, and those claiming by, from, through, and under them.

Twelfth. And it is our will and pleasure that you do not propose or assent to any Act whatever to which our assent has been once refused, without express leave for that purpose first obtained from us.

Thirteenth. You are to take care that in all Acts to be passed by you and the said Legislative Council, in any case for levying money, or imposing fines, forfeitures, and penalties, express mention be made that the same are granted to us, our heirs and successors for the public uses of our said territory, and for the support of the Government thereof, as by the said Act shall be directed.

Fourteenth. You are to reserve, for the signification of our pleasure therein, every Bill which you shall consider to be of an extraordinary or unusual nature, or requiring our special consideration and decision thereupon, particularly such as may affect the property, credit, or dealings of such of our subjects as are not usually resident within our said territory.

Fifteenth. It is our express will and pleasure that you do not assent to any Law that shall be enacted for a less time than two years, except in cases of imminent necessity, or immediate temporary expediency.

Sixteenth. You shall take care that all laws assented to by you in our name, or reserved for the signification of our Royal pleasure thereon, shall, when transmitted by you, be fairly abstracted in the margins, and accompanied with observations upon each of them, that is to say, whether the same is introductory to a new law, declaratory of a former law, or does repeal a law then before in being, and you are also to transmit the reasons and occasion for proposing such law, together with fair copies of the journals and minutes of the proceedings of the said Legislative Council, which you are to require from the clerks, or other proper officers in that behalf, of the said Legislative Council.

DR. LEICHHARDT.

COPY of a Letter from Rear-Admiral AUSTIN, to His Excellency Sir CHARLES A. FITZ ROY.

Hastings, at Trincomalee,
30th April, 1851.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 21st October, in which you are pleased to offer certain suggestions with a view to ascertaining what may have become of Dr. Leichhardt and a party of travellers, and if possible of offering them assistance.

I had hoped to have been able to have sent Her Majesty's steam-ship Reynard to England by way of New South Wales, in which case I would have directed her Commander to have called at Port Essington, for the purpose pointed out in your letter under acknowledgment; I regret, however, to inform your Excellency that I have received positive directions by this packet to send the Reynard to the Cape, and the paucity of vessels under my orders places it out of my power to detach one from China for this service.

I will, however, transmit a copy of your letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in case they may think fit to favour me with instructions thereupon.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES JOHN AUSTIN,
Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, K.H., &c.,
Governor-in-Chief, New South Wales.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

EXTRACT from Minute of Proceedings of the Executive Council, with reference to the Report of the Board appointed to enquire into the management of the General Post Office.

His Excellency the Governor-General lays before the Council the Report of a Board, consisting of—

The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer
Major W. H Christie
G. R. Griffiths, Esq.
John Lamb, Esq., M.L.C., and
John Thacker, Esq.

which was appointed by his Excellency, on the 17th December last, to investigate and report upon—

1. The general management of the Post Office department.
2. The system of checks in operation on its various officers. And
3. To offer any suggestions for the improvement of the system in force in these respects, and of the general efficiency of the department. This Report was accompanied by the evidence taken by the Board.

2. His Excellency also laid upon the table, a letter from the late Postmaster-General, James Raymond, Esq., dated 14th April, 1851, containing certain observations upon the Report of the Board.

3. The Postmaster-General, Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, Esquire, being in attendance, is introduced and is heard at the Table in reference to the various suggestions contained in the report of the Board.

4. The Postmaster-General having withdrawn, the Council postpone the further consideration of the report until Thursday next.

MICL. FITZPATRICK,
Clerk of the Council.

Executive Council Office,
Sydney, 22nd July, 1851.

Minute of Proceedings of the Executive Council, with reference to the report of the Board appointed to inquire into the management of the General Post Office.

The Council resume the consideration of the report on the management of the Post Office, which was laid on the table on the 22nd instant.

2. The Postmaster-General being in attendance is again introduced and heard in continuation of his remarks upon the various recommendations contained in the Report. In these recommendations, generally, he expresses his concurrence, and considers them so complete that he is unable to suggest any matter for which they do not sufficiently provide, with the exception of some minor details of office arrangement, which can be carried out by him without definite instructions from superior authority.

3. The Postmaster-General having withdrawn, the Council defer the further consideration of this matter till a future day.

MICL. FITZPATRICK,
Clerk of the Council.

Executive Council Office,
Sydney, 24th July, 1851.

Minute of Proceedings of the Executive Council, with reference to the Report of the Board appointed to enquire into the management of the General Post Office.

The Council having resumed the consideration of the Report on the management of the Post Office, which was deferred on the 24th ultimo, record their opinions on the several points referred to by the Board, in the order in which they occur in the Report, as follows:—

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. The first recommendation of the Board, having reference to Mr. James Raymond, the late Postmaster-General, is rendered obsolete by the decease of that gentlemen; and the suggestions of the Board having reference to his successor in office have been complied with by the appointment of the present Postmaster-General.

2. The Council is of opinion that the Postmaster-General in common with other heads of departments is, subject to the control of the Governor-General, already invested with those extensive powers which the Board conceive he ought to possess, as to the employment and remuneration of the clerks, and their dismissal from office, if found idle, profligate, or incompetent.

3. Under the altered circumstances of the department, there does not now appear to be any necessity for the transfer to other departments of Mr. James Raymond, Junior, and Mr. R. A. Hunt; but these gentlemen should be strictly enjoined to eschew all party feeling themselves, and to discourage it in others under their immediate control. Although the former of these gentlemen may not, as stated by the Board, be qualified to preside over the Accountant Branch of the Department, the Postmaster-General considers him perfectly competent for the office of Secretary and Cashier hereinafter mentioned.

4. The Postmaster-General should not personally receive the cash paid into his office.

5. The Contractors and Country Postmasters should be paid direct from the Treasury, on their rendering proper accounts and vouchers to the Postmaster-General, and on such accounts being duly certified by him as correct. That officer will, of course, take care that all deductions, by way of fine or otherwise, are duly made before the accounts are placed in warrants.

6. A Secretary and Cashier should be appointed, with one clerk under him, whose duty it should be to conduct the correspondence of the Department, to take over all moneys received, and lodge them day by day in the bank to the credit of the Postmaster-General's public account, and to make all payments in the manner hereinafter mentioned, and in accordance with instructions furnished to him by the Postmaster-General. The person appointed to this responsible office should give the same amount of security by a bond with sureties to the Queen, as that entered into by the Postmaster General himself.

7. All payments should be made by cheques, except petty cash payments and gratuities to masters of vessels for the conveyance of letters. To meet these payments the necessary sums should be, from time to time, drawn by cheques on the public account of the Postmaster-General, who will himself receive an advance for these purposes from the Colonial Treasury, and be accounted for to the cashier and accountant by the officer of the department on whom the duty of making the payments may devolve, the Postmaster General being himself held accountable for all disbursements so made. All cheques drawn on the Postmaster-General's public account should be signed by the Postmaster-General, countersigned by the cashier, and noted as entered by the accountant.

8. There should be a properly qualified accountant appointed, with one clerk under him at all times, and an extra one in addition, until a proper set of books are opened, and the accounts of the country postmasters and contractors brought into a satisfactory state. With a view to secure the services of an efficient person, as the head of this important branch of the Department, it appears to the Council that a salary of not less than three hundred pounds per annum should be attached to the office; and they recommend that as soon as a properly qualified person can be obtained, he should be appointed on these terms in anticipation of a vote of the Legislative Council. The accountant so to be appointed will be in addition to the present establishment, and the means will thus be afforded of forming the separate office for the sale of stamps, and for dead letters, and of carrying out the system of checks at the delivery window, which is recommended by the Board.

9. The accounts of stamps furnished to the country postmasters should be kept quite distinct from their postage accounts, and they should be required to remit at least seventy-five per cent. of the amount due for stamps previously issued at the time they make requisition for a new supply, and they should transmit on the first day of each month, to the Postmaster-General, all sums of money received for stamps or postage, during the preceding month. To carry out this recommendation it will be necessary to amend the existing Post Office regulations, in clauses 28 and 47.

10. A "stamp account" should be opened by the accountant, in which should be entered not only the number of stamps of each description received and issued, but also their respective values. And the clerk in charge of the stamp department in the Post Office, should have his account of receipts and issues checked by comparing the one with the other, and counting the number and ascertaining the value of the stamps he really has on hand, and seeing whether or not they correspond with the number and value which his accounts show that he ought to have on hand.

11. The Council are informed by the Postmaster-General, that all blank forms used in the Post Office are being bound up into books in the manner recommended by the Board.

12. The Council are further informed by the Postmaster-General, in reference to the arrears due by country postmasters, as referred to in the Report of the board, that, with the exception of about one hundred and eighty pounds, for the recovery of which stringent measures are being taken, the full amount due by country postmasters for their collections during the year 1850 has been paid up, and that the unsettled accounts for collections up to the 30th April in the present year do not amount to more than about eight hundred and fifty pounds. The accounts for the month of May have been sent out, and their early payment will be required.

13. The Council also understand, from the Postmaster-General, that a new and more perfect form of bond, to be entered into by country Postmasters, has been prepared by the Crown Law Officers; and he further explains that the present penalty of one hundred pounds, with two sureties in fifty pounds each, is sufficient to cover all sums that will probably be received; provided, as proposed, that the same shall be required to be paid over monthly. On the other hand, he does not consider that in any case the amount of security should be diminished.

STAMPS.

14. There does not appear, at present, to be any necessity for removing the office in which the stamps are struck off from that now occupied in the Post Office.

15. The stamps should continue to be struck off, as at present, under the control of the Inspector of Stamps, and issued to the Postmaster-General, on the requisition of that officer, and in no other way.

16. Postage Stamps received by the Colonial Treasurer and other officers of the Government, as remittances from the country, should no longer be presented for payment in cash to the Postmaster-General, but to the Inspector of Stamps, who should receive a small advance to enable him to meet the demands upon him on this account.

Such of these stamps as may be serviceable he will re-issue, and the remainder he will set aside, in order that they may be condemned and destroyed from time to time by a Board appointed for the pupose.

17. Measures should be taken to procure from England proper "dies" for shilling and sixpenny stamps, as well as for the stamps of the values now in use.

18. The present allowance of four per cent. to persons purchasing twenty-five stamps should be discontinued, and, in lieu thereof, an allowance of five per cent. made to purchasers of stamps to the value of five pounds and upwards. To carry out this recommendation it will be necessary to alter the 27th clause of the Post Office regulations.

19. The Council understand, from the Postmaster General, that an arrangement, such as that proposed by the Board, for the accommodation of the stamp branch of the Post Office has been effected, and that it will be placed under a clerk who, in addition to this duty, will have the charge of the dead letters.

PRE-PAYMENTS.

20. The Council is not quite prepared to adopt the suggestion of the Board, that it should be obligatory on all persons to pre-pay their inland letters, in the same way as they do letters going beyond the colony, and that such pre-payment should be by means of stamps; but they think it advisable that all pre-paid letters should be pre-paid by means of stamps, in every case where stamps are procurable at the office where the letters are posted. To effect this an alteration in the law will be required; and the Bill to be introduced for that purpose will no doubt lead to a public discussion of the expediency, or otherwise, of adopting the principle of compulsory pre-payment.

LANDING OF MAILS.

21. The Council approve of the suggestion in the Report with respect to the landing of the mails from a ship, if necessary to avoid delay, previously to her being visited by the Health Officer, when the master of the vessel satisfactorily answers the questions to be put to him touching the health of the crew and passengers; and they recommend that the necessary Bill to amend the law in this respect should accordingly be introduced into the Legislative Council.

22. Instead of the proposal of the Board that the business of landing and shipping the mails should be entirely performed by contract, the Council recommend for adoption the following arrangement submitted by the Postmaster-General.

23. The Post Office Department should be provided by the Government with two boats—one a five-oared boat and the other a skiff. A coxswain and one man, who with the skiff could perform a great portion of the duty alone, would require to be borne on the establishment. The additional three or four men required to complete the crews, would be engaged either by contract or otherwise to man the boat when needed. In this way two extra men would be added to the present establishment, both of whom, when not actually engaged in this particular duty, would be employed as sorters or otherwise, as might be required.

DISPATCH OF MAILS.

24. The Council do not consider that the public convenience absolutely requires that the general dispatch of mails should take place at six o'clock instead of five o'clock P.M. Already all ship and steam-boat mails are kept open till six o'clock.

25. But with a view to test, in some measure, the effect which such an arrangement would be likely to have on the rates of contract for the conveyance of mails, the Council recommend that when next tenders for this service are called for, the persons tendering should be required to state whether any, and if any, what additional remuneration they would require, if the mails are depatched at six o'clock instead of five as hitherto.

26. The Council learn from the Postmaster-General, that an arrangement has been effected which will meet the suggestions of the Board with respect to the keeping the postage of foreign and inland letters distinct, so far as those suggestions can be carried out without the establishment of a separate receiving window for the pre-payment of foreign letters, which would either entail the necessity of employing an additional clerk, or diminish the facility of checking the receipts without adequate advantage in other respects.

DELIVERY OF LETTERS.

27. There should be three deliveries of letters daily in Sydney, as suggested by the Board, the additional expense caused by the extra delivery not being considerable. But the Council recommend that such additional expense, estimated, at about £150 per annum, being the salaries of two additional letter carriers, should not be incurred until voted by the Legislative Council.

28. The check on the money collected by the letter carriers, which the Board regard as imperfect, appears to have been so only in as much as the accounts kept against them were only on loose sheets of paper, instead of being bound up in books. This defect the Postmaster-General states will now be remedied so as to afford security against any alterations in the sheets or figures.

29. On the removal of the dead letters from the delivery room, for which arrangements are being made, the Postmaster-General states that he will adopt the system of checks recommended by the Board, which he considers will be easily carried out, and may be made fully effective of its object. The dead letters should be disposed of periodically in the manner authorized by law.

30. The clerk in charge of the Dead Letter Room, on whom devolves the duty of opening unclaimed letters, should be sworn to secrecy; and if need be, the law should be so altered as to permit the administering of the necessary oath for that purpose.

NEWSPAPERS.

31. A clerk has already been appointed to superintend the sorting and distribution of newspapers, and a separate room has been appropriated for the purpose. The Council now recommend that the clerk should be assisted for the present by two sorters (in addition to the present establishment), who should be of the class from which the letter carriers are selected, but should be considered to occupy a higher position in the office, so as to make these appointments a means of promoting deserving letter carriers, if any be eligible. Of the sorters to be first appointed, it is proposed, in accordance with a suggestion of the Postmaster-General, that the superior should act as lander and shipper of the mails, and the coxswain of the boat. To secure a competent person for this service, a salary of from 4s. 6d, to 5s. per diem, would probably be required. To the other a salary of £80 per annum, being seven pounds more than that of the letter carriers, would be sufficient.

COUNTRY POST OFFICES.

32. The Council do not concur in the expediency of adopting the minimum rate of salary recommended by the Board to be paid to country postmasters, but they suggest that the question of the proper remuneration to be given to country postmasters should be submitted to the Legislative Council, when the Estimates for the Post Office department are under consideration.

33. It should be an instruction to the Provincial Inspectors of Police, within the settled districts of the colony, and to the Commissioners of Crown Lands beyond the Settled Districts, to inspect, on behalf of the Postmaster-General, the Post Offices and the horses and carriages employed in the conveyance of mails in their respective districts, as they may have opportunity in the course of their journeys, and to forward reports, containing the result of their enquiries and observations on these matters, to the head of their own department for transmission to the Postmaster-General.

MONEY ORDERS.

34. The Council cannot for the present recommend the introduction of the system of money orders.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

35. The Postmaster-General, in common with other heads of departments already possesses the necessary power to detain all or any of the officers or persons employed under him. The Council, however, concur with the Board in thinking that a small gratuity in the discretion of the Postmaster-General should be paid for such overtime service, if frequently exacted; and they consider also that an arrangement might be made with advantage for employing before and after the ordinary working hours in other offices, which in the Post Office are the busiest times, such clerks from other departments as may be willing to undertake the duty on payment of one shilling per hour.

36. The keeping of an attendance book, as suggested by the Board, is a matter of detail, which may be left to the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

37. For the reasons alleged by the Board, the Council are of opinion that some gentleman of respectability connected with the department should reside on the premises—but it appears from the statement of the Postmaster-General that the present building does not afford the necessary accommodation for this purpose.

THE PRESENT POST OFFICE.

38. The Council learn from the Postmaster-General that with the assistance of the Colonial Architect he has effected some temporary alterations in the present Post Office, which were urgently demanded.

39. The question of the most eligible site for a new Post Office has already been under the consideration of the Council. On the 12th June last, they recommended that subject to the concurrence of the Legislative Council, a portion of land in the Old Barrack Square should be reserved as the site for a new Post Office, which is in one of the situations proposed by the Board, but of much larger extent, in order to provide for the future exigencies of the department.

SALARIES OF CLERKS.

40. The Council advise that the attention of the Postmaster-General should be officially directed to the suggestions of the Board with respect to the revision of the salaries of the clerks in his department; and that he be instructed to propose such an arrangement as he conceives to be proper under the circumstances.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

41. The Council also advise that that Officer's attention should be drawn to the concluding remarks in the Report of the Board, with an instruction to submit from time to time such measures as may appear calculated to remedy any of the inconveniences alluded to in the Report or in the evidence appended to it, and which are not specifically treated of in this minute.

42. In conclusion, the Council desire to record the satisfaction afforded them by the high testimony borne to the character of the late Postmaster-General by the Board, who state that "in the whole course of their long and laborious enquiry nothing transpired in the slightest degree affecting his reputation as a man of honour, or his character for probity and zeal as a public servant."

MICL. FITZPATRICK,
Clerk of the Council.

Executive Council Office,
Sydney, 5th August, 1851.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALES OF THIS DAY.

THE undersigned reminds intending purchasers, that he will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, at the Albion Wharf, at 11 o'clock,

50,000 feet Cedar, Pine, and Hardwood, in log, boards, and scantling, in lots to suit purchasers

At the City Mart, 474, George-street, at 12 o'clock,

The Favorite Brigantine Helen, positively without the least reserve

GEORGE A. LLOYD, Auctioneer,
City Mart, October 30. 8687

IRONMONGERY, Holloware, Blacksmiths' Tools, Bellows, Anvil, Nail Rod Iron, Furniture, and Sundries.

MR. H. A. GRAVES is instructed by the Executor in the estate of Mr. Michael Moran, to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, the 1st November, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, situate on the South Head Road, without the least reserve,

The whole of the stock and furniture of the house, comprising oval and round boilers, saucepans, kettles, teapots, candlesticks, bellows, iron rim locks, pewter measures, cruet stands, powder, pencils, account books, draft boards, snuffers, Salter's hat case, lamp cotton, braces and bits, lamps, trays, saws, hearth brushes, camp ovens, brass and other fenders, bed screws, flat irons, frame pulleys, gridirons, large brass butt hinges, iron butt and parliament hinges, lath and other nails, cottage grates, vyce, dog chains, planes, chisels, and other ironmongery too numerous to enumerate.

Likewise,

The shed, with bellows, anvil, tools, vyce, about one ton of coals, ironwork, 29 bundles of nail rod iron, and a lot of other sundries.

Together with

Furniture, comprising bedsteads, tables, hair-seated chairs, washstands, sofas, meat safes, clocks, pictures in variety, excellent feather bed, gold watch, cutlery, kitchen utensils, and a large assortment of other goods.

Terms, cash. 8607

LOOKING GLASSES.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, October 30th, at 11 o'clock precisely, Four cases shaving, toilet, and hanging glasses, best British plates.

Terms at sale. 8628

DIXON AND SON'S PLATEDWARE.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, October 30th, at 11 o'clock precisely, the following Goods, comprising:—

Britannia-metal tea and table spoons
Powder flasks, screw top, cord tassels
Ditto ditto, spring top
Patent top, and rifle, and pistol
Pouches, lever charges, belts, powder magazine, dram bottles, earthenware jugs, Britannia-metal mountings, great variety of styles and patterns.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, OCTOBER 30.

TO CROCKERYWARE DEALERS, Chemists, Watchmakers, Fancy Ware Dealers, and Others.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely,

Flowered blue toilette sets, complete
Ewers and basins
White granite soup tureens
Blue edge cover dishes
Ditto willow ditto
Sets of decanters
Flowered China breakfast cups and saucers
50 lbs. Twine
40 Dozen waistcoats
40 Dozen whips
39 Dozen large size small tooth combs
Cask prime butter.

Also,

44 lbs. Quicksilver.

Terms – Cash. 8608

THIS DAY, 30th October.

NAVY CAPS, CAP ORNAMENTS, &c.

To close accounts.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Without Reserve.

10 dozen navy, military, and fancy cloth caps
4 gross cap ornaments
18 dozen peaks

Terms—cash. 8608

THURSDAY, October 30.

BRAB HATS, CHILDREN'S SRAW HATS, BONNET STANDS, &c.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, THIS DAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

2 cases Brab Hats, 45 dozen
60 Children's Straw Hats
Bonnet Stands
Shaving Brushes
Brimstone

Terms, cash. 8682

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SHEEPSKINS.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 30th October, at half-past 10 for 11 o'clock precisely,

60 Bales Wool
58 Casks Tallow
2857 Sheepskins
284 Salted Hides.

Terms—Cash. 8517

BACON AND HAMS.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Wharf, THIS DAY, Thursday, 30th October, at 12 o'clock,

93 Sides Bacon, } of the very primest
53 Hams, &c., } quality.

Terms—Cash. 8671

WINES.

EXTENSIVE SALE of PALE SHERRIES, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDY, &c., &c.

MORT AND BROWN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, Friday, 31st October, at half-past 11 o'clock,

The following choice assortment of Wines, just landed, viz.:—

Ex Resolute.

o(P)o 5 butts }
10 hogsheads } pale sherry, very fine
10 quarters }
o 5 butts }
o(P)o 10 hogsheads } ditto, ditto
o 10 quarters }

Ex Ganges.

2 hogsheads } Madeira
8 quarters }

Ex Trafalgar.

2 hogsheads } Fine old Madeira
7 quarters }

The Madeira is from the celebrated house of GOULD, ROOPE, ELLIOTT, AND CO.

23 cases, each 3 dozen, 1st quality champagne
21 ditto ditto ditto
30 ditto, each 3 dozen, of the best hock, Burgundy, claret, &c., procurable on the continent of Europe.

4 hogsheads brandy—(without any reserve to close a shipment.)

Terms at sale. 8420

BLANKETS, GINGHAMS.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, October 31st, at 11 o'clock,

7 Cases Ginghams, comprising a great variety of checks and tartans
3 Bales Army Blankets.

Terms at sale. 8668

GREY DOMESTICS,

Ex Eliza Caroline, from London, damaged by sea water, on account of whom it may concern.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, 31st October, at half-past 10 o'clock,

NINE BALES GREY DOMESTICS. viz.:—

P
TW with a cross between, and S over
L

3—1 Bale 25 pieces 29 inch grey shirtings
5—1 Ditto ditto
10—1 Ditto ditto, 33 inch ditto
14-19—6 Ditto 13 pieces 72 inch grey sheeting.

Terms—Cash. 8669

DRAPERY.

In the matter of the assignment of David Robertson, of Sydney, Draper.—By order of the Assignee.

MORT AND BROWN have instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, 3rd November, at 11 o'clock, the whole of the stock in trade of Mr. David Robertson, comprising

A general assortment of Drapery, Millinery, Haberdashery, &c., including
Hosiery—cotton, woollen, merino, &c.
Children's socks and leggings
Gloves, braces
Orleans, merinos, alpacas
Muslins, calicos, ticks
Sheeting, flannel, huckaback
Holland, diaper, handkerchiefs
Muslin de laine dresses, prints
Ginghams, cambrics, sheetings
Jaconets, linen ticks
Ribbons in variety
Blonds, nets, edgings, lace, stays
Flowers
Bonnets, fringes, gimps, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 8670

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP and JOHN FAIRFAX, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Thursday, October 30, 1851.

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Supplement
TO THE
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 181.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq.
DIRECTORS
Thomas Agars, Esq. | R. M. Robey, Esq.
Thos. Holt, jun., Esq. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
Surveyor, James Hume, Esq.
Secretary, George King, Esq.

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced Scale of their Rates of Premium :—

SECTION A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent.

SECTION B.—Shingled buildings, 8s. to 18s. per cent.

SECTION C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 15s. to 30s. per cent.

FIFTY PER CENT. of the Premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelve months, on all *yearly* policies, SO THAT THE ACTUAL *cost of Insurance will be* ONE-HALF *only of the above rates.*

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.

GEORGE KING, Secretary.

☞ N.B.—In case of fire, parties are requested to give notice to Mr. T. J. Bown, Engineer, No. 286, George-street, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, in whose premises the engine is kept. 5897

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £150,000.

DIRECTORS :
E. KNOX, Esq., (Chairman) | JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
JOHN H. CHALLIS, Esq. | JOHN GILCHRIST, Esq.
S. A. DONALDSON, Esq., M.C. | JOHN WALKER, Esq.
Surveyor—Captain W. S. DELOITTE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company will receive proposals for Insurances on Goods, Ships, and Freights, to and from all parts, at their Offices, Lyons-buildings, George-street, Sydney.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 20th October.

The Directors meet every Wednesday at 11 o'clock for general business, and on other days at a quarter before 1 to receive proposals for insurances. 8494

MONEY TO BE LOANED FOR TEN YEARS, AT 8 PER CENT. INTEREST.

CASH Advances will be made to Shareholders in the METROPOLITAN AND COUNTIES BUILDING SOCIETY on THURSDAY, 6th November, at 3 o'clock, P.M., upon a basis of 8 per cent. interest, and the borrower will have the advantage of paying off PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, by easy fixed monthly payments.

NO BACK SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE REQUIRED IN THIS SOCIETY.

The Entrance Fees are limited to 10s. per share.

ROBT. A. FITZGERALD,
Manager.
Head Office, 486, George-street. 8163

No. 51-435. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 27 October, 1851.

ELECTION OF CITY COUNCILLORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in the event of a poll being demanded at the nomination of City Councillors on the 1st of November next, an election for such Councillors will be holden before the Aldermen and Assessors of the various Wards, on Tuesday, the fourth day of November next, at the places undermentioned : viz.—

GIPPS WARD.—Booth on Fort Phillip Hill.

BOURKE WARD.—At the Fortune of War (Mullony's), Pitt-street, corner of Brougham-place.

BRISBANE WARD.—Police Office, George-street.

MACQUARIE WARD.—Supreme Court, King-street.

COOK WARD.—Court House, Darlinghurst.

PHILLIP WARD.—Booth in the Haymarket, Campbell-street.

The polling will commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor.
8504 JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.

No. 51-423.
Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 24th October, 1851.

NOMINATION OF CITY COUNCILLORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Act of the Governor and Legislative Council 16 Victoria, No. 41, a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Sydney, will be holden in Macquarie-place, Bourke Ward, in the said City, on Saturday, the first day of November next, at noon, for the purpose of nominating and electing six members to serve in the Council of the said City ; and that in the event of there being more than six candidates proposed, and a poll being demanded by any of the candidates, or by not less than six citizens on behalf of any candidate, the polling for such election will commence at nine o'clock in the forenoon and close at four o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, the fourth day of November next, at the different polling places in the various Wards to be hereafter notified.

By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor,
JOHN RAE,
8343 Town Clerk.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.
SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR 1851 :—

	£	s.	d.
His Excellency the Governor-General	10	0	0
The Lord Bishop of Sydney	20	0	0
His Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J.	10	0	0
His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson	10	0	0
Mrs. Dickinson	5	0	0
Mr. John Campbell	20	0	0
M. Metcalfe	10	0	0
J. W. Gosling	10	0	0
Robert Campbell	10	0	0
Thomas Woolley	10	0	0
Robert Tooth	10	0	0
John Croft	10	0	0
T. W. Smith	10	0	0
T. S. Mort	10	0	0
Charles Kemp	10	0	0
Mrs. C. Kemp	10	0	0
Mr. J. V. Lavers	10	0	0
George Forbes	10	0	0
Amount collected by Janet Harvie	6	7	0
Mr. George Blaxland	5	0	0
J. H. Polhman	5	0	0
A Friend, per the Rev. W. F. Gore	5	0	0
L. C., per Mr. Robert Campbell	5	0	0
Amount collected by Mr. Henry Callander	4	12	0
Mr. F. W. Meymott	3	3	0
Robert Johnson	3	3	0
W. H. Moore	3	0	0
Mrs. W. H. Moore	2	0	0
Miss Keith	0	10	0
Miss S. Riley	0	10	0
Amount collected by Mrs. Balcombe and Mrs. Sheehy (4th collection)	2	5	0
Mr. Robert Mackintosh, Mrs. Macintosh, and 9 children, (5s. each)	2	15	0
A friend, per G. O'Brien	2	0	0
Mr. Thomas Croft	2	0	0
The Rev. W. Sowerby	1	0	0
Mr. George Smythe	1	1	0
Dr. Chapman, 11th Regiment	1	0	0
Mrs. T. B. Naylor	1	0	0
Mr. George Cox	1	0	0
W. H. Suttor (for Bishop's Columns)	1	0	0
J. Govers	1	0	0
A. Wixon	1	0	0
John Croker	1	0	0
H. Watt	1	0	0
L. Watt	1	0	0
W. S. Bryant	1	0	0
Oswell	1	0	0
A Poor Woman	0	5	0
Amount collected in Castlereagh-street School-room by the Rev. Mr. Hillyer	0	4	5
Amount of collection at St. James' Church after Anniversary Sermon, by the Bishop Designate of Lyttelton	34	5	0
Dr. Chapman, 11th Regiment (additional)	4	0	0
	299	0	5

(English Subscriptions.)

The Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge	1,000	0	0
Miss Burdett Coutts	50	0	0
Mr. Robert Porter	5	0	0
Mr. E. C. Pownall	2	2	0
Mrs. Frances Vidal, Eton—being the proceeds of the sale of 38 copies of "*Cabramatta and Woodleigh Farm*," presented by the Authoress	9	10	0
	£1365	12	5

J. WILLIAM JONES,
8658 Honorary Secretary.

TO ARCHITECTS.—The Directors of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney and the Committee of Shareholders, who have been appointed to assist the Board in the selection of a plan of the proposed new Banking premises, are prepared to receive designs for the same by public competition. The Architect whose designs may be selected will be employed to superintend the erection of the building at the usual commission of five per cent. A premium of twenty guineas will be awarded to the second best design. The several plans are to be drawn to an uniform scale of one eighth of an inch, and no colour, except sepia or India ink, is to be used on them. The designs to be without name, and marked with a distinguishing motto, accompanied by a sealed letter with the same motto, containing the name of the architect, addressed to the Chairman of the Company. The letters of the unsuccessful competitors will not be opened. All particulars as to site, &c., may be obtained from the manager. The designs to be sent in on or before the 1st of January next.

A. H. HUTCHINSON, Manager.
Commercial Bank, Sydney, October 24.

NEW BRIDGE AT WINDSOR.

TENDERS will be received by the Commissioners of Windsor Road Trust, on or before nine o'clock A.M., on Saturday, the 1st of November next, for the erection of a new Bridge over the South Creek, at Windsor.

The plan and specification lies for inspection at the Office of Mr. Laban White, at Windsor, and Mr. D. M'Beath, of Penrith, Surveyor of Roads, will attend there on Thursday, the 23rd instant, to point out the site, and give every information required.

The Trust will not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

SAMUEL CALLAWAY,
Secretary to the Trust.
Windsor, October 13. 7587

CITY ELECTION.
TO MR. JAMES PEMELL.

SIR,—We, the undersigned citizens of Sydney, respectfully request that you will allow yourself to be put in nomination as a candidate at the ensing election of members of the City Council, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to secure your return, believing as we do that you will be an efficient member, and will watch over the interests of the city with a careful eye.

We are, Sir,
Yours, respectfully,

Thomas C. Breillat	J. F. Josephson
William Coleman	Charles Coleman
E. J. Hawksley	Richard Driver
Walter Long	J. W. Roche
J. B. Waddell	P. N. Russell
Benjamin James	I. M. Illidge
Michael Bennett	Alexander Thompson
Robert Barr	A. Waddell
Joseph Kingsbury	James Pickering
Robert Millard	Samuel Callaghan
Adam Howitt	G. J. Crouch
Edward Knight	Enos Hudson
Frederick Cutler	John Aspinall
Thomas Donoughy	William Mason
John Melvon	George Gerrard
Robert M'Dougall	John Elridge
Francis Mason	William Avnorr
James Macelrenny	Robert Douglass
Patrick Galvin	John Bennett
Henry Allen	Charles M'Laughlin
Henry Lord	John Yard
William Pawley	James Yates
James Duffin	David Wilson
Henry Thompson	John Seard
A. M'Diarmid	Richard Morrow
Francis Crawford	George Morrison
William Seymour	James Murphy
Henry Jervis	J. Malholland
Michael Chapman	Thos. Pearson
W. Taylor	William Thompson
Michael Casey	John Johnston
Joseph Dole	Henry Evers
Christopher Ellis	William M'Laughlin
William Barlow	Thomas Jarratt
P. N. Wall	George Ridgway
W. R. Green	Thomas Clune
S. Britcher	Charles Buitcher
Michael O'Byrne	Thomas May
Enoch Fowler	William Elphinstone
J. Curran	George Tatam
Thomas Hovendon	John Overton
Martin Guest	E. Johnson
Alexander Thompson	Alexander Kyle
John Robertson	J. Clinton
E. Beaumont	Andrew Rolston
Philip Walsh	William Pakes
John Thompson	John Knox
James Marshall	John Sutton
William Jackson	Thomas J. Bown
James Powell	Joseph Baldock
John Palser	William Cousins
Thomas Lee	James Ham
William Pakes	

Sydney, October 10, 1851.

Gentlemen,—I beg leave to return you my thanks for the requisition you have presented to me, and to assure you, that in the event of my being elected as one of your City Councillors, I shall at all times endeavour to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability, and with honesty of purpose.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your mostobedient servant,
7483 JAMES PEMELL.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

HAVING been frequently asked by a number of my fellow-citizens to become a Candidate for one of the vacancies which will shortly occur in the City Council, I do not think that under all the circumstances of the case I ought any longer to decline, and therefore announce myself a Candidate at the ensuing election.

In thus presenting myself to the electors, I trust I may be believed, when I say I do so from no motives of personal interest.

I have not solicited any elector for his vote, neither will I do so, as I have always considered it essential to the purity of election that the electors should be left entirely to the freedom of their own choice : I would merely urge upon the electors the sacred duty of using every endeavour to secure the services of the most competent of the Candidates.

Should my fellow-citizens, after due consideration, honour me with their confidence on the occasion, I pledge myself conscientiously to discharge to the utmost of my power and ability the duties implied in so responsible a trust.

PETER STEEL.
William-street, 24th October. 8473

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

MR. STEEL regrets to state, that, owing to a very severe family bereavement, he will be unable to address the electors of the various wards as advertised : he will endeavour to meet them at the hustings on the first of November. 8466

TO THE CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—The term for which I was elected an Alderman of the City expires on the 1st December next, and on the 4th of that month you will have to elect three Aldermen.

Should you deem me worthy of your continued support I shall be happy to place my services at your command, with a full desire of performing every duty connected with the office.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
HENRY FISHER.
October 21. 8047

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

CANDIDATES soliciting the Suffrages of the Citizens, for the office of City Councillor :

JOHN CAMPBELL, J.P.,
AMBROSE FOSS,
R. S. ROSS,
W. R. PIDDINGTON,
JAMES PEMELL,
GEORGE THORNTON,
PETER STEEL,
PATRICK HOGAN.

Six members who were elected by the Wards under the old Corporation Act, retire from office on Saturday next, when the important duty of electing six Councillors will devolve on the citizens. It should be borne in mind that every citizen is to some extent affected in *pocket* and *person* by taxation and sanitary measures. Other candidates are named, and will probably offer themselves on or before the day of nomination. 8509

BLUE MOUNTAIN INN, BATHURST ROAD.

MR. JACOB MYERS, late of Yass, begs to inform Travellers between Sydney and the Gold Districts, that he has succeeded Mr. Wilson in the occupancy of the above well known house, the situation of which, 55 miles from the metropolis, and 20 from Penrith, adapts it so peculiarly for a halting place.

The extent and arrangement of the buildings offer accommodation for guests of every class, privacy and retirement for ladies and families, or the sociality of the *table d' hôte* for gentlemen who wish to mix in the moving world, and learn the news of the road while reposing from the fatigues of their journey.

The beauty of the surrounding scenery and the salubrity of the climate render it a most eligible spot for an invalid desirous to recruit his health by the fresh breeze of the hills, or the man of business seeking enjoyment in a country holiday.

The stables, paddocks, &c., are large and commodious.

The house has been newly furnished and stocked with articles of the best quality, not merely of comfort but of luxury. Particular care has been bestowed in the selection of the Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c. ; a superior stock of which will always be kept up.

By close attention to the wants of his customers, and moderation in his charges, Mr. Myers hopes to merit and secure public support and approbation.

N.B.—Carriers supplied with hay and corn, on very reasonable terms. 6861

GOLD DIGGERS' NEW COACH AND PUBLIC CONVEYANCE.

MR. LEWIS ALEXANDER respectfully begs to notify to the public, at the request of his numerous friends, he is again induced to take the ribbons on the road, and run a *new Coach*, the *Tally Ho*, to and from Penrith, Parramatta, and Sydney, *en route* to the Bathurst and Turon Gold Diggings.

L. A. begs to assure his old friends and the public in general that the Tally Ho Coach will be driven by himself, to and from Penrith and Sydney, *without changing coaches or driver*. The proprietor, in placing the appointments on the road, having due regard for his passengers' comfort, has selected with great care, and regardless of expense, *Horses of blood, bone, beauty, and speed* ; all the harnesses are entirely new, and the coach is in the style of his celebrated coaches he ran on the Australian roads for seven years, previous to his retirement from the road in 1849.

Persons placing themselves in Alexander's Coach will find comfort, attention, and civility, with safe travelling. Observe his motto—*Keep time, and no racing.* Trusting for a share of patronage, which he will always endeavour to merit, and keep his equipage as an honour to Australia.

Alexander's Tally Ho leaves Sydney every morning at *nine o'clock precisely*, and Parramatta at eleven o'clock ; returning from Penrith every afternoon at two o'clock, Parramatta at half-past four o'clock, and arrives in Sydney at half-past six o'clock same evening.

Booking Offices—

Mr. Holman's, White Horse Tavern, George-street ; Mr. Rowland's, Golden Fleece Tavern, corner of King and George streets, Sydney.

Mr. Teasdale's, White Horse Cellar, Parramatta.

Mr. Wilson's, Punt ; Mr. Wheatley's, Coach and Horses, Penrith. 8479

TO GENTLEMEN REQUIRING A HANDSOME HORSE.

FOR SALE, a very superior Horse, in the best of condition, and up to thirteen stone, and a good fencer ; colour bay, black points. Can be seen on Friday and Saturday next, at JONES' Livery Stables, Sydney. 8579

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT—

The House and Premises in East Maitland, lately occupied by the Bank of Australasia.

The Property at Lake Macquarie, known as L. E. Threlkeld's Grant, consisting of 1280 acres of land, on which the Ebenezer Colliery is situated.

Two Cottages in Upper Fort-street, Sydney, let to respectable tenants at ten shillings a week each.

Liberal terms will be made for the sale of the above, and the greater portion of the purchase money of the two latter properties can remain on mortgage for a term of years at six per cent. interest. Apply to

HENRY MOORE.
Miller's Point, October 25. 8412

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1532753

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
GEORGE-STREET,
Three doors from Hunter-street.

MRS. A. SPEIRS begs to call the attention of her kind friends and the public in general, to a select stock of Summer Bonnets of the latest style and fashion; also, a choice lot of elastic and sewed sleeves: a first-rate assortment of babies' hoods and bonnets, satin and cashmere hats richly braided and trimmed; also, a large assortment of handsome white and coloured cashmere cloaks, robes, and caps; a quantity of ladies' and children's stays and bands of an improved style; a choice stock of ribbons and trimmings for the season. A large stock of all kinds of white rice, Tuscan and straw bonnets. Now open for inspection at the old establishment.

N. B.—Ladies own materials made up.
8373

GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS.—Superfine Cloths and Doeskins, Military Ducks and Drills, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.

The closing of WATERLOO HOUSE, King-street, on the 30th of November, 1851, renders it necessary that the entire stock now on hand should be SOLD OFF without delay, in consequence of which the premises have been closed for a few days, and the whole of the goods marked at an immense reduction. Buyers for the mines, country storekeepers, tailors, and the public, should lose no time in embracing this opportunity of making their purchases, as the prices of all the above goods have been fixed without the slightest regard to cost.

In these selling off times it may easily be imagined by some people that this announcement is but an ordinary puff, to such we say test our prices, and judge for yourselves.

N.B.—The lease of the premises to be disposed of from the 30th November. 8148

GENTLEMEN'S SPRING CLOTHING.

PRICE, FAVENC, AND GWYN, Importers, and manufacturers of the above, beg to announce that the largest and most complete stock of Men's Mercery ever submitted to the Australian public is now ready for inspection, comprising every article needed by the gentleman or miner. The attention of the former is requested to the following garments, of the most recent Continental and English styles, and unrivalled Colonial workmanship:—

	£	s.	d.
Superfine cloth paletôt	1	12	6
Woollived Saxony cloth frock coat, silk lined	2	0	0
The improved Oxonian, in Llama, Satara, or super cloth	1	10	0
Lounging coats	1	2	6
Elastic doeskin trousers, French, English, and American styles	0	16	0
Black doeskin ditto	0	14	6
Superfine ditto, best make ...	1	1	0
Marsala vests	0	4	6
Rich Cashmere ditto, new shapes and styles .... 7s. 6d. to	0	9	6
Alpaca coats	0	8	6

Washed shirts, hosiery, and braces.

The following articles for the mines or interior will be found worthy of the notice of parties purchasing,—
Serge shirts, blue and red
Scotch twill ditto, large and strong sewn
Duck trousers
Moleskin ditto
Pilot coats and jackets
And every article of dress for a complete outfit.
8007 Victoria House, 259, Pitt-street.

SUMMER HATS.

B. MOUNTCASTLE invites the attention of the public to his recent importation of SUMMER HATS, direct from the first manufacturers in England. On inspection they will be found to combine all the durability and fashionable appearance of the celebrated Paris Hat, with that perfect ventilation absolutely essential to health in New South Wales.

B. M. having also received materials for the manufacture of the same description, can supply any shape or size to order.

A large stock of Ophir and Turon soft Felt Hats, warranted waterproof. Also,
Best black and drab Beaver Hats
Black and drab Shell Hats
Ladies' Riding Hats
An assortment of Cloth Caps
Military, Naval, and Livery Trimmings.
French Hat Manufactory,
77, Market-street. 7191

REPAIRING WATCHES.

THE undersigned begs to inform his customers and the public in general that he has still in his employ the best English workmen in the colony, and that he continues to clean Watches at the following reduced prices:—
Watches of the vertical construction .. 2s. 6d.
Ditto, patent lever .... 3s. 6d.
Ditto, horizontal or Geneva ..... 4s. 0d.

Best English lunette glasses fitted for one shilling.

All Watches cleaned at this establishment are warranted for 12 months, and are properly regulated by the astronomical clock.

D. DAVIS,
4426 478, George-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to apprize the sub-agents and the public that as his stock of the above valuable medicines of the first and second sizes is exhausted, and as he has a large quantity of the third size on hand, and is in receipt of no advices of an immediate supply of assorted sizes, he will, in order as much as possible to meet the wants of the public,

REDUCE THE PRICE
of the third size boxes and pots
At retail, from 7s. to 5s. 6d.,
And at wholesale, allow a discount of Twenty per Cent. off the accustomed prices.

J. K. HEYDON,
Sole Wholesale Agent for New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, 78, King-street, Sydney.
October 27. 8368

NEW SOUTH WALES AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

A LARGE supply of Bibles and Testaments of all kinds in various languages, just received, and on sale at the Depôt of the above Society, corner of Pitt and King streets.

Special attention is called towards the large stock of elegant Pulpit and Family Bibles, handsomely bound in morocco and gilt, large clear type, with marginal references, from 12s. 6d. to 35s.
Diamond Testaments, gilt, 6d. each
Diamond Bibles, gilt, 1s3d. each
School Testaments, strongly bound, 6d. each
School Bibles, ditto ditto, 1s. each
The Gospels in Chinese, 3s. a set.
Hebrew Bibles
" Testaments
SAMUEL GOLD, Depository,
7397 308, Corner of Pitt and King streets.

AUSTRALIAN RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

LARGE arrivals of new and interesting publications, have recently been received, and are now on sale at the Depôt of the above Society, corner of Pitt and King streets, consisting of, History, Biography, Tales, &c.; also, a great variety of very attractive illustrated works for the young.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN TRACTS.

The cheap monthly publications of the Society are deserving of particular notice, comprising upwards of 60 vols., of 192 pages each, on various subjects of general interest, such as Lives of the Popes, Life of Cyrus, Mohammed, Cæsar, Napoleon, Luther, Cranmer, Lavater, Life's Last Hours, The Atmosphere, The Senses and the Mind, God Health, how to get it and how to keep it, Magic and Pretended Miracles, Astronomy, Schools of Ancient Philosophy, Court of Persia, Egypt, Idumea, Jerusalem, Jona, London Ancient and Modern, Birds, Fruits and Flowers, &c., &c.

In cloth and gilt, 1s each.
Green paper covers, 6d each.
Illustrated and other Bible Commentaries
The Paragraph Bible, royal 12mo, very useful for family reading, 6s 6d.
Short Comments on the Holy Scriptures, 10s.
Cruden's Concordance, royal 8vo, 14s.
Picture Bible and Testament for the Young
Scripture Illustrated
Biblical Atlas
SAMUEL GOLD, Depository,
7396 308, Pitt and King streets.

WHITE SATIN SHOES, on sale by LARK AND BENNETT,
8621 267, George-street.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Fine flour, 100 lbs. bags
Saddlery, assorted
Strong miners' boots
Stockmen's boots
Long waterproof boots
Light boots for town wear
Diaper rugs
Blankets, assorted sizes
Blue and red serge shirts
Canvas, assorted Nos.
Woolpacks
Three-bushel bags
Waterproof coats
Ditto hats
Patent sperm candles
Martell's best brandy
Moleskin trousers, assorted
A variety of slop clothing, and oilmen's stores.
Also,
J. and W. Byrnes' colonial tweeds.
WATKIN AND DEAN,
8528 22, Church-hill.

ON SALE, Durham street, Bathurst,
Martell's brandy
W. I. rum, 30 O.P.
Gin, in cases and half cases
Byass' bottled ale and stout, in 4 dozen casks
English ale in casks, Bee's and Allsop's
Fine and seconds flour, sugar, tea, salt
Negrohead tobacco and "Norris'" colonial tobacco
Colonial tweeds, moleskins, &c., &c., &c.
Wine, port and sherry, in cask
Cedar boards
Ironmongery and saddlery
Strong miners' boots
Californian waterproof boots
J. AND W. BYRNES, WISE, AND CO.

BATHURST, TURON, OPHIR.

THE undersigned having commenced business at Bathurst, are now prepared to supply at Wholsale prices to Settlers, Storekeepers, Miners, and others, such goods as they may require.

J. AND W. BYRNES, WISE, AND CO.,
8022 Durham-street, Bathurst.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—
Sun-dried Pampanga sugar
Fine Taal ditto
No. 3 Manila cigars
Chesme and Eleme raisins, in barrels
Eleme raisins, in boxes
Caroteels currants
Muscatels
Figs, in quarter and half drums
French plums
Carbonate of soda
Normandy pippins
Durham mustard
Fry's cocoa
Sloane's chocolate
Salad oil, in quarts, pints, and half-pints
Also,
No. 2 grain, best sporting gunpowder, in quarter-barrels
8150 THACKER AND CO.

OIL. OIL. OIL.

TO CURRIERS, PAINTERS, AND OTHERS.—BLACK AND LINSEED OILS.—Just received by the undersigned, two shipments of Black and Linseed Oils, in prime condition, and first-rate quality.

PRIDDLE AND CO.,
Ironmongers, 371, George-street.
Established 1839. 8306

WINE AND SPIRIT STORES,
Church-street, Parramatta.

R. H. SHACKLES respectfully begs to acquaint the inhabitants of the town and district, that he has at the request of many of his country customers, been induced to lay in a stock of wines, spirits, bottled ale and porter, which having been procured from an eminent Sydney importer, he can guarantee to be of first rate quality,—and, as he is determined to sell at the lowest remunerating prices, and free from adulteration, he trusts he shall meet with a share of support.

N. B.—The usual stock of drapery goods always on hand. 7668

GROCERY AND TEA WAREHOUSE,
200, PITT-STREET, OPPOSITE THE SCHOOL OF ARTS.

THE undersigned begs to call the attention of families and persons requiring supplies for the Gold Diggings, to the prices of Goods at his STORES:—
SUGAR, in small bags, about 33 lbs. each, very cheap
Ditto Company's refined, at reduced prices
Ditto white, suitable for ginger beer brewers
TEA, fine black, in boxes
Ditto ditto, chests and half-chests
Ditto ditto, green, in boxes
Ditto ditto, ditto, chests and half
The above are all first-class teas, and will be sold cheap.
TOBACCO, American negrohead and colonial
SALT, Liverpool coarse and FINE
Pickles, bottled fruits, sauces in great variety, English bottled vinegar, capers, syrups, spices, &c., &c., &c., at unusual low prices
COLONIAL PRODUCE.
WOLLONGONG BUTTER, 6d. per lb.
CHEESE (a small lot of new)
BACON, the finest in the colony.
Shippers and country storekeepers supplied on the most reasonable terms.
8377 JOHN CALDWELL.

CHILI FLOUR, in 100 lb. bags.—On sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
300 Bags Fine Chili Flour.
It will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.
80 lbs. Pure Quicksilver.
8228 J. RICKARDS, Lower Pitt-street.

SALT.

ON SALE by the undersigned, Liverpool Salt, in 2 cwt. bags.
b154 MACINTOSH AND HIRST.

TOBACCO.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Shellard's and Dunlop's } ex recent arrivals.
Also, Manila cigars, just landed, ex Moselle and Laila Rook
7429 LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO.

TALLOW.—The undersigned are purchasers of Beef and Mutton Tallow.
0731 LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO.

GOLD.—The undersigned are purchasers of Gold-dust, or will take it at the highest market value in payment for goods.
7684 M'ARTHUR AND ATKINSON.

GOLD DUST purchased by the undersigned, in any quantities.
THACKER AND CO.,
6741 541, George-street.

GOLD purchased at the highest market price by
L. AND S. SPYER,
4602 Spring-street.

BATHURST GOLD.

THE undersigned will give the highest cash price for any quantity of Gold Dust.
GEORGE A. LLOYD, Auctioneer.
City Mart, 474, George-street. June 27. 12537

GOLD DUST purchased in any quantity, at the highest price, by
CRAWLEY AND SMITH.
Campbell's Wharf. 7365

BATHURST GOLD.

THE undersigned are purchasers of Bathurst Gold.
R. CAMPBELL, SEN., AND CO.,
6121 Bligh-street.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST.

PERSONS requiring loans on portable property, can be accommodated at a reduced rate of interest, at
MR. W. G. MOORE'S,
Licensed Pawnbroker,
8552 Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that I have withdrawn from the partnership recently entered into with Mr. Robert Beattie, for the purpose of procuring gold at the Turon or elsewhere.

WILLIAM MORGAN.
Dated this 27th October, 1851.

With reference to the above notice, all persons are especially cautioned against discounting any promissory notes or bills of exchange appearing to be given in my name, in conjunction with the said Robert Beattie; he having no authority whatever to use my name in any such manner.
8501 WILLIAM MORGAN.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSEPH LEVY having been appointed AGENT for the *Sydney Morning Herald* in the district of BERRIMA, subscribers will please pay their respective accounts to him.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.
Sydney Morning Herald Office,
October 24, 1851. 8247

TO HOLDERS OF CATTLE IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.

PARTIES having Cattle to dispose of in lots of not less than 500 Head, can hear of a purchaser at market rates, by addressing the undersigned, with all particulars as to count and age, &c.
7750 MORT AND BROWN.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

In the Will of Robert Campbell the Elder late of Hopewell on the Old South Head Road near the City of Sydney in the colony of New South Wales Esquire deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Charles Wentworth of Vaucluse near the City of Sydney in the colony of New South Wales Esquire James Milson the Younger of the North Shore near the aforesaid City Gentleman and Piddocke Arthur Tompson of the said City Solicitor the Executors named in the Will of Robert Campbell the Elder late of Hopewell on the Old South Head Road near the City of Sydney in the colony of New South Wales aforesaid Esquire deceased intend after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof to apply to the Supreme Court of New South Wales aforesaid for probate of the said Will to be granted to them as such Executors as aforesaid.

Dated this twenty-fifth day of October, A.D. 1851.
MINITHORPE, GURNER, & TOMPSON,
557, George-street, Sydney,
Proctors for the said William Charles Wentworth, James Milson, and Piddocke Arthur Tompson. 8471

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the goods of James Gorman late of Banagorang in the colony of New South Wales labourer deceased

NOTICE is hereby given that at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the New South Wales *Government Gazette* application will be made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of New South Wales that letters of administration of the goods chattels and credits of the above-named James Gorman deceased be granted to John Gorman of Banagorang the only brother and nearest of kin of the said James Gorman deceased.

Dated this 13th day of October A.D. 1851.
JOHN RYAN BRENAN,
Proctor for the said John Gorman,
8493 408, George-street, Sydney.

TENDERS for the stumping and repair of the parish road along the Nepean River, leading to Richmond and Penrith, will be received until the 4th day of November next, and further particulars ascertained by application to Messrs. SINGLE, FRASER, or M'CARTHY, district of Penrith.
October 23. 8474

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.

A DISPENSER being required for the Sydney Infirmary, applicants are requested to forward their testimonials of character and competency to the Rev. Dr. Ross, Chairman of the Committee; or to the undersigned, on or before Monday next, the 3rd November, by twelve o'clock.

JOHN M'GARVIE, Secretary.
October 27. 8490

TO SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS.—Wanted, a steady man in the above trade, to whom the highest wages will be given. Apply, personally, at the Emu Inn, Brickfield-hill, Sydney, on Friday and Saturday next. 8572

WANTED, a male Assistant Cook; and also, a Laundress, for the Sydney Infirmary; a married couple would not be objected to. Applications to be made to the Matron, at the Infirmary, immediately.
October 27. 8489

WANTED, a woman as plain Cook. Apply to Mrs. R. FAWCETT, 481, George-street. 8359

WANTED, an indoor servant; good testimonials will be required. Apply at the Colonial Treasury, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. 8486

LAUNDRESS WANTED. Apply to Mrs. MORT, Green Oaks, Darling Point.

WANTED, Two Men as general house servants, Apply at the Shakespere Tavern, Pitt-street. 8587

£4 REWARD.—Lost, from Bathurst, about the 20th August last, one Light Bay Horse, aged, docked switch tail, near hind feet white, star on forehead, 14½ hands high, stoutly made, rather well bred; a very compact good hack, branded TP off shoulder. One Dark Bay Mare, six years old, long tail, no white marks; 15 hands high, has a singular appearance about the hips—being so narrow that she looks as if hipped on both sides, branded J near shoulder, a blotch on neck, off side. Any person delivering either or both these horses to the undersigned, at Windsor; Mr. P. SULLIVAN, Shamrock Inn, Bathurst; or JAMES SHORT, at the Station of the undersigned, on the Lower Macquarie, will receive a reward of £2 each. If the above horses were stolen, an additional Reward of £3 each will be paid on conviction of the persons having stolen them.
8386 J. COPE.

TO LET.—The Wharf and Stores situate at Miller's Point, known as Duke's Wharf.

Ermington House, with 160 acres of land, on the Parramatta River, about one mile above Kissing Point. The land is fenced in and divided into paddocks.

Application to be made at the Loan Company's Office, 384, Castlereagh-street, Sydney. June 25. 12460

TO LET, Furnished, a convenient House, situated in one of the most respectable neighbourhoods in Sydney, commanding a delightful view of the harbour.

The House contains a large dining-room, sitting-room, three bed-rooms, large kitchen, all well furnished, with every convenience, and can be let for any term at a very moderate rent. For further particulars apply to Mr. W. G. MOORE, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street. 8552

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COUHT.—Tuesday.

Before the full Court.

LORD v. CAMPBELL.

This was an action of trespass, tried at the last September sittings before his Honor Mr. Justice Therry, when a verdict was returned for the defendant.

The plaintiff now moved the Court to set aside the verdict, and to grant a new trial, on the grounds that His Honor misdirected the Jury, in telling them that it was for them to say whether the notice in evidence was a notice that the permission given had been abused, or a notice that the plaintiff revoked the license previously given to the defendant, and that if the abuse of the license was the real and true meaning of the notice, then that had been the subject of trial for the last two days. That the learned Judge ought to have directed the Jury that in point of law the written notice did amount to a revocation by the plaintiff of the license given previously to the defendant – that the learned Judge ought to have withdrawn the construction of the notice from the Jury. That the learned Judge ought, at all events, to have directed the Jury that the notice given might be construed as a notice complaining of the abuse of the license given, and requiring compensation therefore and also as a notice revoking the license given previously to the defendant. That the learned Judge ought to have directed the Jury that the whole of the evidence taken together showed a revocation of the license given to the defendant. And lastly, that the verdict was against evidence.

The Solicitor-General (with whom was Mr. Fisher) appeared in support of the motion, and contended that the trespasses which the plaintiff complained of were trespasses committed after a revocation of the license. The learned Judge at the trial ought to have directed the Jury that the letters given in evidence amounted to a revocation in point of fact. The question of revocation or no revocation is for the Court to decide where a document purporting to be a revocation has been put in evidence. In the notice served upon the defendant the plaintiff says, "If you proceed after this notice, I shall proceed against you as a wilful trespasser." This is, in substance, a revocation, and the legal effect is the same as if plaintiff had said, "I hereby revoke the license which I gave you to erect a wall on my land." Although the notice demands compensation as an alternative, still it amounts to a revocation. This action must be looked at independently of the action on the case, but the jury appear to have considered both as one subject matter. The learned Judge should have told the jury that the license was revoked. The following authorities were cited in support of the motion: Andrews v. Adams, 15 Jur., 149; 3 Chitty on Pleading, 497; Bowen v. Jenkin, 6 Ad. and El. 917 and 918; Barnes v. Hunt, 11 East, 451; Hayward v. Grant, 1 Car. and Pay. 449; 7 Sc., 695; Feltham v. Cartwright and others, 5 N. C., 569; Sampson v. Margetson, 12 Jur., 155; Bracegirdle v. Peacock, 8 Q. B. R., 174.

Mr. Foster (with whom was Mr. Broadhurst) in support of the verdict contended that the verdict was in accordance with the evidence, and that the direction of his Honor was correct. The fault is in the plaintiff's replication. He was not bound to say the license was revoked, but having said so he must prove it before any of the alleged trespasses were committed; and if the jury found the license was countermanded before it was acted under, defendant would be liable to very large damages for the trespasses. They found however that these alleged trespasses were committed at the time of the license given, before the countermand, and therefore the verdict must stand. All the evidence of the action on the case was imported into this action of trespass, and the Jury were satisfied that the plaintiff had been amply compensated. After the plaintiff had entered into a contract with the defendant that the latter might build on his land, he could not allow him to proceed to a certain extent, and then revoke such license. The defendant compensated the plaintiff by the labour and materials which he put on the plaintiff's land. The granting a new trial is a matter of discretion even where there has been misdirection. The plaintiff had already succeeded in an action on the case, and had received full compensation up to the day of trial. If the verdict be not sustained the plaintiff may every term bring a fresh action for the continuing trespass. The action is brought in a litigious spirit, and is a hard action, and an application of this kind will not be received with favour by the Court. The following cases were cited in support of the argument: 2 Archb. Pr., 1089; Hume v. Oldacre, 1 Stark, Rep. 351; Stephens on Pleading, 247; Osborne v. Rogers, 1 Saund., Rep. 263–7—8.; 2 Saund., Rep. 207 a. Tatham v. — Yelverton, 195; Harmer v. Davis and another, 7 Taunt, 577; Watson v. Wase, 5 B. and C., 153; Wood v. Manley, 11 Ad. and El., 34; 2 Arch. Pr., 1089; Edmondson v. Mitchell, 2, T. R. 4; Farewell v. Chaffey, 1 Bur., 54; Smith v. Frankeld, Salk. 634; Cox v. Kitchen, 1 Bos. and Pul., 338; Dearly v. Duchess of Mazarine, Salk.; Sparkes v. Spier, Salk., 648; Carrington v. Roots, 2 M. and W., 248; Winter v. Brockwell, 8 East., 308; 7 Bing, 693; Wallace v. Harrison, 4 M. and W., 938; Webb v. Paternoster.

The Solicitor-General replied.

The Chief Justice said that he was of opinion that the decision in Barnes v. Hunt could not be distinguished from the present case, and that the defendant to entitle him to keep the verdict must have shown a license co-extensive with the alleged trespasses. In Bowen v. Jenkin, 6 Ad. and El., 919, the case of Barnes v. Hunt is laid down as an authority for cases of leave and license. In Bracegirdle v. Peacock, Mr. Justice Patteson does not agree with the judgment in Barnes v. Hunt, though he agrees with the judgment of Lord Denman. Then, was there a revocation or not? His Honor was clearly of opinion that there was a revocation. The letters amount to a revocation, though the jury said there was none. The Court was agreed that there was not only a clear revocation, but that there was power to revoke. His Honor Mr. Justice Therry ought to have expressed an opinion to the jury that the letters amounted to a revocation; but this was not done—if it had been done, the verdict might have been the other way. In his Honor's opinion the Court was bound to grant a new trial, because the plaintiff alleged that he had sustained an injury; and the plaintiff could only recover in the action on the case for injury sustained up to the 8th of July, when the plaintiff acted under a license, and therefore he was bound to bring an action of trespass after the 8th of July – the date of the revocation of the license – to recover damages for the trespass. It may be that plaintiff may at a future trial get small damages; it may be that it is a harsh case on the defendant,—but where future rights may be bound by a palpably erroneous finding of the Jury, the verdict cannot be allowed to stand. The term, "moral estoppel," has been used, but no such estoppel exists here, and the term does not apply. This case must go down to trial a second time, unless the parties can effect a compromise, which it is hoped may be the result.

Mr. Justice Dickinson, on all the substantial points, agreed with the Chief Justice; and thought that the law, as laid down in Barnes v. Hunt, should be adopted in pleas of leave and license. Barnes v. Hunt was rightly applied in this case, and a new trial ought to be granted.

Mr. Justice Therry was glad to find that the Court concurred upon the point of pleading, which however was not raised at the trial. He thought there was a revocation, though he was of a different opinion at the trial. On looking at the letters, the revocation was an absolute, and not a conditional revocation. But the ground on which His Honor could not arrive at the conclusion that a new trial should be granted, was, that the causes of action in the first trial extended to the day of trial, and that the Jury in giving their verdict applied their minds to the damages antecedent and subsequent to the 8th of July. It appeared also a harsh case that one trial trod so quickly on the heels of the other, only a few days having intervened between the commencement of each. Considering that he could only regard the action as harsh and vexatious, and admitting the propositions as stated by the other members of the Court, he could not arrive at the conclusion that a new trial should be granted, as he was of opinion, as he had just stated, that the jury estimated all the damages of the second trial in the first trial.

The Court made no order as to costs, except that the costs of this motion should abide the event.

The Chief Justice said, that though the Court had granted a new trial, a majority of the Court was of opinion that the case ought not to go down to trial again.

Wednesday.

Before their Honors Mr. Justice Dickinson and Mr. Justice Therry.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

The Chief Commissioner moved the confirmation of the certificate granted to Gordon Sandeman. Granted.

Before the Full Court.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN CARVICK THOMPSON.

The Chief Commissioner handed in his report, and Mr. Rowley appeared in person to support it.

The Chief Justice said, that in this case the insolvent had left the premises, and the premises had been demised before the insolvent sequestrated, and it was referred to the Chief Commissioner to report if there was a subsisting tenancy at the time of sequestration. The Chief Commissioner has reported that there was not. The Court therefore was of opinion that the landlord can only come in as a concurrent creditor, and that the tenancy must be subsisting at the time of the insolvency to entitle him to preference.

IN RE JOHN TERRY HUGHES, DECEASED.

Mr. Broadhurst said, that in June last an order nisi was made by the Court to sequestrate the estate of the late John Terry Hughes. The order was made at the suit of one Crofton but was never taken out. The application now was on the part of Mr. Tooth, a creditor to the amount of £200, to take out the rule.

The Court granted the order on Wednesday next, unless cause be then shown to the contrary. Notice of the conditional order to be published in a Sydney paper to-morrow and Saturday.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ACTON SILLITOE.

This was an appeal from the decision of the Chief Commissioner, disallowing the proof of a debt by the Union Bank. The appeal came on in Chambers, and was referred back to the Chief Commissioner to take further evidence and report.

To-day the Chief Commissioner made his report.

The facts of the case are shortly these:—The insolvent made a promissory note in October, 1847, (which note became due in the January following), in favour of Richard Windeyer, who discounted it at the Union Bank. It was dishonoured; afterwards, Richard Windeyer died, and his estate was made insolvent. The Bank proved against his estate in 1849, and received some dividends. A large sum and interest still remains due on the promissory note. The present insolvent, however, except as hereinafter mentioned, seems never to have been applied to for payment. It has lain over under the following circumstances. The insolvent swore that he was agent for Charles and Archibald Windeyer, and that he gave Richard Windeyer the promissory note, an accommodation one, at the instance of Charles, but with the concurrence of Archibald, who on, or soon after the falling due of the promissory note acknowledged his liability to pay it. In February, 1848, the Bank came to an arrangement with Archibald respecting moneys due or payable from him, and Archibald gave the Bank a mortgage on property admitted to be ample, to secure all such moneys, including specially the promissory note in question, which he bound himself should be paid. In March, 1849, he gave a second mortgage to secure the same moneys, and extended the time for payment. In February, 1850, the insolvent wrote a letter to the Bank, in answer to their application for payment, asking for the promissory note to be over for an additional extended time, and Archibald Windeyer added a note joining in the request. This letter was the strongest circumstance to show the continuing liability of the insolvent, and that he knew that he was still looked to. On the other hand, Archibald Windeyer had recently claim (as against the insolvent) to set off his lity to pay the promissory note against tsolvent's claims on him. The disputes bion him and the insolvent were referred tbitration; the arbitrators refused to allowset-off. On Archibald being thus defeat the Bank, for first time sought to prove thromissory note as a debt against the insolvand it was insisted therefore, that the Bacted in collusion with Archibald; and tsist him in getting from the insolvent whas is not fairly or in justice entitled to. TChief Commissioner, under these circumsta, allowed the proof conditionally only; tha conditioned on the Bank exhausting its urity for the promissory note from Archd Windeyer. The appeal was from this dion. It was maintained for the Bank, thhe Bank never relinquished their claim the insolvent, and had not done anyth to change the latter's position or prejis him by the taking security from a third y. It was argued for the official assignee(the creditors, that the bank in effect is paor at least has the means of payment, anhat it is seeking to do an injustiee by enab Archibald Windeyer to make his owaccommodation acceptor pay what he rchibald) alone is bound to pay, and that tefore the bank and Archibald are substantiapne and the same.

Mr. Darvall appeared the bank, and Mr. Fisher for estate.

The Chief Justice , that when this case came before me thought it one of harshness, I not see any one fact by whichhe Bank should be prejudiced in th remedy against the insolvent's estate; d there is no evidence that the Bank nat to give up their claim against the insolv The Bank may have looked to Archibald indeyer up to the present time, but the Bahave not done any act to debar themselves the right to look to Sillitoe if they think fit. The appeal must be granted, and the proof wed, but without costs on either side.

Their Honors Mr. Jus Dickinson and Mr. Justice Therry corred. The latter said he thought it a hardp, because it did not appear that Sillitoe er had any benefit from the note.

IN RE JANE ANN IS, A LUNATIC.

Mr. Fisher said an er was made some time ago for the sale ome lands in this estate, subject to an incurance of £500 due to the Committee. Hirtment application was to allow the sum of 3 due to the Committee, to be reduced by sum of £103, the Committee to receive th£400 in full of his claim of £503, and the ese to be sold without incumbrance.

The Solicitor-Gener consented on the part of the Crown, and e Court made the order as prayed.

PARRAMATTA.

Crown Lands.—No one not even the Chief Constable, appears to kn who the Commissioner of Crown Lands is for the County of Cumberland; and the enery seems the more necessary as it frequently ppens that when a robbery takes place in anpart of this police district, suspicion falls pon unauthorised squatters, in fact, upon hen of suspicious character residing on ferent spots of Government land. W should think that if the Crown Lds Commissioner would make himself known to our police, that the dangers haunts alluded to would soon be found ou and the parties in the occupation thereof, thout any visible means of obtaining an hont livelihood, would have to go and rent some ind, or leave their quarters.

The Public in Bodily Fear.—It is truly direful to witness the reckle manner in which at all hours of the day the ttle for slaughter are driven through this tn. The cracking of whips, barking of dogs,he shouting of the drovers, and shrieks of the eople, call aloud to our justices for remedy to is evil. On Monday last, the female populon at the west end of the town were kept at ome for fear of a small lot of cattle runnin up and down the streets in a wild and furiou state, after having scented the slaughter-hous and got away. It is sincerely hoped that th evil so long complained of, with accidents s frequently occurring, will be speedily remdied by some of the Bench of Magistrates proving the clause of the Act, which is carried ot in Sydney, being put in force here.

The Court of Request.—The sittings of this Court will commence on Thursday, the 30th instant. There are twenty-seven cases in the £10 jurisdiction, and fur in the £30.

The Court of Quarte Sessions.—Some time ago we called the attetion of the department concerned to the wan of accommodation,—first, for the legal profesion; secondly, to the want of chairs on the ench; and thirdly, more especially to the cirumstance of there not being a seat of any knd for the twenty-four jurors who are disengged, but must be in attendance from hour to hor, and from day to day. This Court opens o. the 19th of next month.

Cattle Straying.—Seveal cases of persons allowing cattle to stray abot the streets, have been brought before the Bench of late; and we have much pleasure in stating, that the greatest discretion has been used by Mr. Forbes, our police magistrate. For instance, where it has been clearly proved that the defendants have taken ordinary care in not allowing the cattle to stray (as stated in the Act), the case has been dismissed. But on theother hand, when cattle have been wilfully put into the streets for grazing, appropriate fines have been inflicted.

Committal of an old Vagrant.—James Thompson, an old imposter, who is constantly travelling about the country, begging or stealing, as best suits him, under the pretence of being damb, sneaked into the premises of Mr. Neil, Presbyterian schoolmaster, and stole a coat, sworn to be worth eighteen shillings, which he took to Maloney's public-house, and sold to a person named Stokes for one shilling and sixpence. The receiver was put into the dock, and both thief and receiver were committed for trial at the next Quarter Sessions.

Hired Servants' Act.—Michael Brown, in the service of Captain Wenion, was apprehended by warrant, and charged with running away from his master clandestinely in the night. The case was clearly proved, and the Bench sent Michael for two months to Gaol, and afterwards to serve the residue of his agreement.

Drunk and Disorderly.—Peter Rooney appeared by summons to answer an information filed against him by the Chief Constable, for being drunk, and in every sense of the word disorderly, in the most public thoroughfare in the town on the Sabbath Day, at high noon. This glorious lushington was, whilst drunk, repeating the most foul and obscene language, to the annoyance of the passers-by. In answering the summons, Peter came drunk and noisy into court, and was locked up till the next day, when Mr. Forbes remanded him, and fined him in the full penalty of £2, or forty-eight hours in the cells. The money was paid and the man discharged.

The Water Committee.—This body met at the Council Chambers, in Macquarie-street, on Saturday evening last. A long discussion arose, as usual, in reference to the work being stopped by order of Messrs. Houison, Byrnes, and Payton; the latter person denying his authority to the other two to make use of his name; whilst Mr. Pye disputed the authority of either to make such orders out of committee, and stating that if the contractor had taken the job at a low price, it was a pity to harass him. It was then unanimously agreed that the same party who was to be appointed foreman of works to the Road Trust, should have the superintendence of the erection of the dam. Mr. Simpson was then appointed, and received the plans and specifications, with the necessary instructions.

The Weather and the Crops. — Whilst the soft moist days and nights with which we have been blessed of late have been every thing that could be desired for the wheat crops, it has not been so favourable, however, for the hay crops, much of which is cut, and remains still in the field.

Melancholy Death of Mr. James Smith, of Smithfield Park, Eastern Creek.—An inquest was held on Tuesday last, the 28th instant, at the "Bell and Crown" Tavern, kept by Mr. John Bootle, Western Road, halfway between Parramatta and Penrith, before Mr. C. B. Lyons, Coroner, on view of the body of the late Mr. James Smith, aged 55 years, then and there lying dead. Catherine Charlotte Dick, having been sworn, stated, I am the daughter of Mrs. Ellard, wife of Mr. Ellard, music-seller, of Sydney; I am on a visit to Mrs. Smith, of Eastern Creek, about two miles from this house; I came here on Sunday morning last, the 26th instant, to see Mrs. Bootle, who is Mr. Smith's daughter; yesterday morning (Monday) as I came in at the back door of this house, I learnt that on Sunday morning there had been a quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Bootle; Mrs. B. went to her father's (the deceased's) residence, about nine o'clock at night; the servant-maid went with her; she returned accompanied by the deceased between eleven and twelve yesterday morning; Mr. Bootle was at home when she came, she said, "I am come for some clothes," then went to her bed-room to get them, but her husband said she should not have them, and endeavoured to prevent her taking any, but she obtained possession of a small box which she handed to her father; I left the room but returned, and on coming in saw the deceased strike Mr. Bootle with the handle of a riding whip, which had a bone knob on it. Mr. B. then struck Mr. Smith with an iron bar. I did not see him strike any one else, but deceased, who had his hat on. Mr. Smith struck Mr. Bootle first. I ran out of the room; Bootle and Mr. Smith quarrelled; Bootle said his wife should not go; this occurred a few minutes before the blow was struck. I left again, and went to Mrs. Smith's, and returned with her very soon, and saw Mr. S. on the bed; he said something to Mrs. Smith; I heard him say afterwards, "do not send for the doctor." The next witness called was Sarah Howard, who deposed that her master and mistress had a quarrel. She went with her mistress to her father's house, and on her return Bootle ordered her out of the house; she was frightened, went out, and sat in the gig. At this stage of the proceedings, it was almost impossible to get the witness to speak even the semblance of what appeared to be the truth, and the Coroner and Jury got impatient, seeing the unwillingness of the girl to give an impartial statement. Just at this time, it seems a woman, who was very busy in the house, went into an adjoining room, to where the jury were sitting, and was observed by two of the Jury, gesticulating, and making signs of intimidation to the witness. The Coroner, hereupon, shut her up in a room till after the examination. The witness Howard then proceeded with her evidence, and stated that she then went to the front door and saw Mrs. Bootle washing her father's head as he lay on the sofa; she (the witness) heard screams when the blows were struck; Miss Eleanor Smith was in the house at the time; Mr. Bootle ran into the road. Miss Eleanor Smith was sworn, but said she knew nothing about the affair, and saw nothing of it; the Coroner at some length cautioned the witness of the consequence of affirming what no one in the room would believe. Subsequently, however, after some persuasives from the Jury, Miss Smith stated that she slept in the house on Sunday night; recollected her father receiving an injury; then again, fearing she had said too much, affirmed that she neither heard nor saw anything of the affair, being in an adjoining room; she did not (she said) come out because she heard anything, but of her own accord. Here, the Coroner finding it impossible to get proper evidence from the witness, expressed his displeasure at the absurdity of her saying she knew nothing of it, at a time when her father had received his death blow, screams being heard by the previous witnesses. Miss Smith then said she saw her father sitting up, but did not know where his head was cut. Dr. Rutter was sent for; her father died before daylight this morning. Dr. Rutter being sworn, said, at about half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, I was called by a man whom I knew to be in Mr. Smith's employ, to visit his master, who had received an injury on his head, and was lying at Mr. Bootle's public house. I arrived there about half-past four, and found Mr. Smith lying on his back perfectly insensible, with a contused and lacerated wound on the upper part of the right side of the head; he was on the bed; the Rev. Mr. Woodd was in attendance, from whom I learnt that deceased had

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not been able to converse with him; deceased could not then speak; he bled considerably, and lingered till three o'clock this morning, when he expired; I have made a *post mortem* examination, and found the wound as before described, on the superior point of the parietal bone, with a slight fracture corresponding to that wound, and depression of the lower portion of the same bone, together with effusion on the brain, which injuries are the cause of death; the iron bar on the table would cause such a wound with the flat part of it; I also examined Mr. Bootle's head yesterday, and observed a severe contusion, such as might have been made with the whip handle; the knob is off; the wound appears to have bled much. Here Miss Eleanor Smith expressed a wish to give further evidence, to which the coroner assented. She stated that her sister and Mr. Bootle had quarrelled; she saw the iron bar in Mr. Bootle's hand; when Mr. and Mrs. Bootle were wrangling in the tap-room, her father and Mr. B. were together there; Mrs. B. was behind the counter; she (the witness) was in the passage; it was about five minutes after that she saw the iron bar in Mr. Bootle's hand; then it was that she saw her father's head cut; she also saw the bone knob on the whip when her father had it in his hand; she (witness) went to her father's bedside, when he said his head was giddy, and it was time to go home. This closed the evidence, and the Coroner explained the law, as laid down in "Sewell's Law of Coroners." The Jury, after some consideration, returned a verdict of manslaughter against John Bootle, who was committed to take his trial.

METEOROLOGY.

(COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.)

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 21st TO 27th OCTOBER, 1851.

DATE.	MOON'S AGE.	BAROMETER. 8½ A.M.	BAROMETER. 2½ P.M.	BAROMETER. SUNSET.	BAROMETER. 9 P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 8½ A.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 2½ P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. SUNSET.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 8½ A.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 2½ P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. SUNSET.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	WET.	REGISTER THERMOMETER. MAXIM.	REGISTER THERMOMETER. MINIM.	RAIN FALLEN.	WINDS.
TUESDAY, 21	25	29·793	29·673	29·633	29·656	67	68	66	66	68	69	65	64	67	70	62	0·11	N., N. by E., N.N.E., N., S.W., S.W. by W., N.
WEDNESDAY, 22	26	29·910	29·944	29·992	30·004	60	61	58	61	58	60	57	57	59	63	57	...	South.
THURSDAY, 23	27	29·977	29·863	29·839	29·808	62	60	58	57	57	60	56	56	57	61	50	...	S.W. by S., S.E. and calms.
FRIDAY, 24	28	29·750	29·582	29·370	29·434	59	62	62	59	59	62	57	56	60	62	51	0·60	S.W., S., E.S.E., N.E., N., N.W.
SATURDAY, 25	● 1·15 A.M.	29·600	29·653	29·733	29·787	61	64	62	62	58	65	60	59	63	65	55	0·01	S.W., S.
SUNDAY, 26	1	29·833	29·800	29·796	29·865	66	66	65	66	61	68	64	63	64	69	55	...	S.W. by W., N.E. by N., N. by E., S.
MONDAY, 27	2	29·973	29·932	29·886	29·884	60	63	63	63	56	65	62	60	61	66	55	0·01	S. by W., S.S.E., E.S.E., N.E.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 21.—Fresh to strong breezes from north and by east, and gloomy hazy atmosphere, all fore and middle parts of the day. Between 4 and 5 o'clock dark ranges of ragged clouds rose from south-west, extending, as they bore up, through the whole south-western sky; carrying with them a fearful aspect, and accompanied by lightning. About 5 o'clock these swept over us, with a most violent squall from south-west, and a storm of hail and rain, the former only lasting for 5 or 6 minutes, and not of a very large size (in Sydney the hail was much larger and lasted longer). The storm went off in north and north-east. About 6 o'clock wind got back to northward, pretty strong breezes, and particularly warm. Lightning flashed in north-east till midnight.

Wednesday, 22.—Immediately after midnight, began to blow fresh from southward, and continued to do so all latter part night; scud flying over of a pale light kind. Wind remained strong through this day; clouded partially only.

Thursday, 23.—Early part, moderate south-west breezes and cloudy; middle and latter parts, light south-east breezes, and clear, very pleasant weather; night calms, and perfectly open sky; cold for the season.

Friday, 24.—Light north-west airs, and a thin covering of cirrostratus early; forenoon, light wind, veered round to south-east and north-east, clouds thickened, and some light showers of rain fell; wind freshened P.M. from north-east and by north, and weather began to wear a stormy appearance; after 4 o'clock, wind strong from north; between 5 and 6·30, thunder storms closed in upon us, and after that heavy storms of rain came driving with a most boisterous gale from north and by east; at 7, and subsequently, there was brilliant lightning pervading the whole heavens; the storms, which appeared to proceed from north and west of north, were carried off in north-east and east, and lightning continued incessant throughout the whole eastern sky, till midnight.

Saturday, 25.—Moderate from south-west, early: cloudy, and 9 to 10, slight rains; A.M., wind southed, and blew very hard all day; fine weather, partial clouds.

Sunday, 26.—Morning, light south-west airs, and calms, cloudy sky; subsequently, gentle breezes from north-east and by north through the day; delightful weather, no clouds, but latter part a hazy gloom spread throughout the lower atmosphere, especially in the north; about 9 o'clock, P.M., wind changed to southward, and blew fresh during the night, sky becoming densely clouded.

Monday, 27.—Fresh south wind, forenoon, with close drizzling rain from 7 o'clock till near noon; after that, cleared up, and gentle airs, veering from south-east to north-east, prevailed P.M.; clear sky overhead, till evening, when darkly clouded, and very damp.

PENRITH.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27.—COURT OF REQUESTS SITTINGS.—A Court was held this day for that portion of the county of Cumberland within the police district of Penrith: the list contained only eleven cases in the whole, viz.:—ten in the ten-pound Court, and one in the thirty-pound Court, out of which small number of cases several had been settled by the parties concerned out of Court; none of the cases were of any great interest.

THE ROADS.—Pursuant to advertisement, a meeting was held here on Tuesday, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislative Council to grant a sum for the repair of the roads. Mr. R. C. Lethbridge, was called to the Chair. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, pointing out that it was impossible the roads could be kept in repair by the amount raised by tolls. A petition to the Legislative Council setting forth these facts, was unanimously adopted, and is to be entrusted to Mr. Darvall for presentation.

THE WEATHER.—Monday, 27th, cloudy, with indications of rain. Tuesday, 28th, continued very showery, the same retarding the progress of the mower; large quantities of hay are already cut down and in the field.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Under the provisions of the Assessment Act, the several Commissioners of Crown Lands are required to give notice in writing, *to be served on or left at the residence* of persons liable to assessment, and there is a penalty, in case of neglect to pay on or before the day mentioned in such notice.

Will you, gentlemen, be so kind as to inform one living in the bush whether such notice sent by post, *and the postage not prepaid*, can be considered a *legal* notice.

The higher departments of Government do not consider it infra dig. to stamp their letters, and the public is curious to learn on what grounds some of the Commissioners subject parties to the double postage. For myself, I am anxious that you should answer my query, as I never send to the post office for unstamped communications.

Yours, respectfully,
SQUATTER.

October 27.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—When the sky lowers, the careful husbandman employs himself in housing the produce of his labour in his granary before the storm comes on, in order to prevent damage to his grain, or perhaps its entire loss. When signs of restlessness in a neighbouring nation, which is known to be governed by ambitious rulers, who have shown a disposition to extend its dominions, appear, it is wise to look about and see that the defences are in order, to be prepared to repel any sudden attack from without: self-interest and self-preservation impel the mind to inquiry in such matters, and sets before it pictures, in vivid colours, of future events, in their natural proportions, so strongly pourtrayed as to produce all the effect on the imagination, (as regard the results of such combination of circumstances), that would be produced on the mind's conviction were the thus painted scenes in actual operation before the eye. When any signs appear, or circumstances occur, of a threatening aspect to the well being of society, the wise will, with a vigilant and scrutinising eye, watch the most distant and indistinct shadow of the restless spirit, which may be hovering round with intent to disturb the harmony, or mutual Christian spirit by which mankind in their social condition are linked together in the bonds of brotherhood, adopting for their guidance the grand Christian maxim, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." And what says our Saviour on the subject of forgiveness for offences, in answer to Peter, who asked him how often he should forgive his brother—if for seven times? "I say not unto thee, until seven times; but until seventy times seven." England, our common country, professes to be a *Christian* country, and to hold fast to the doctrines of Christ, and yet until very lately it was most vindictive to offenders against its own laws, many of which were retained and acted up to most scrupulously, although of a bloody and most *unchristian* character, and enacted at a time when its inhabitants were little better than savages, just beginning to emerge from paganism, and delighting in human sacrifice. When the mind reverts back, only a few brief years, to the scenes of legal butchery daily and hourly practised by a Christian people in a high state of civilisation, in other respects taking the lead among the nations of the earth, it recoils within itself with horror, and feels regret, nay, ashamed, at belonging to such a generation; but then, one moment's reflection recals it to itself, and with its natural elasticity it springs into rapturous delight at the pleasing and most gratifying conviction that, *in its generation also*, man has been taught to act towards man in a spirit more in harmony with the preaching and practice of Christ, that a brother's life shall not be given as the price of a sheep; that a brother's blood shall not be drawn by fiendish laws, and its last drop shed for taking away (even by force) the dross contained in a brother's pocket. "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." To this extent and no further, should capital punishment go. I believe, in expressing such sentiments, I am expressing not only my own, but also the sentiments of the majority of true Christians; they are in accordance with the spirit of the age, and miserable beings must we feel ourselves, if we can believe, that, as we advance in the true spirit of Christianity, we are becoming *weak* in our humanity, and approaching towards *imbecility* as a nation; although an old man, my nerves are not yet so unstrung as to have lost all their physical energy, and if the preservation of the precious constitution of dear Old England should require all her sons to stand forth to battle in its cause, the little that remains of that physical energy should be cheerfully expended in assisting to uphold a glory unmatched among the nations; and God forbid that mercy should bring with it cowardice. We have heard in our Council Chamber sentiments expressed in favour of capital punishment, which I think must have acted on the minds of all the auditors like a blasting wind on vegetation; they must have reeled, staggered, and all but sank from their seats, at knowing that they were sitting in an atmosphere where such a spirit could exist. If Jeffreys in all his hateful lineaments, restored to life, in full possession of all his malignity, and with full power to exercise it on his fellow creatures, had suddenly appeared in their midst, they could hardly have felt more appalled, than I can imagine they did feel, at the announcement of such sentiments, *by the most talented, and most powerful member of their body*; let us be charitable, and hope no meaning accompanied these astounding expressions, that the tongue which gave utterance to them was left to chatter merely as a piece of mechanism, and the mind under the control of which it usually acted was absent on some nobler mission; had such sentiments fallen from some less talented member, (which I think hardly possible), they might have been allowed to pass without notice, as foreboding no mischief, but when uttered by the most powerful, talented, and most *uncompromising* individual in that assembly, there was something very nearly allied to terror in the sound, and ought to call forth the vigilance of those *whose duty* it is to "*take notes*" of what passes within the walls of the Council Chamber; I now merely sound the tocsin, but, with a strong hope that that talented member will so steer his future course in his political voyage as to bring his bark safe into port, and there be welcomed by his countrymen with a royal salute, and be ever hailed as the unflinching champion of their rights and liberties, and not denounced as the enemy to themselves and to their children, as well as a curse to their country.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A MAN.

October, 26.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Observing, by your paper of this morning, that Mr. Young complained of some observations made by me at a public meeting of Electors favourable to Mr. Robert Campbell, as a candidate for the representation of Sydney, I beg to be allowed to say a few words in explanation.

Mr. Young is in error in saying (as in your paper he is reported to have done) that I applied to him the term "Government Hack," no such expression having been made use of by me on the occasion; but I certainly did make use of the phrase, "a creature of the Government," in speaking of him; an expression which I quite agree with him in thinking an exceptionable one, and which I therefore regret having made use of. It escaped from me in the heat of the moment.

In saying thus much, I would at the same time beg leave to add, that I have not changed the opinion I intended to express, namely, that Mr. Young has been brought forward by the Government party, and is himself a member of it; and that the citizens will do well to eschew a candidate of that kind, and elect one who, whilst he feels the necessity of maintaining with liberality an efficient Government, and is prepared to yield his hearty support to all its measures tending to the public advantage, will not act as an *adherent* of the Government, but ever be found a devoted representative of the people.—I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
THOS. WALKER.

Fort-street, 29th October, 1851.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1851.

IMPOUNDINGS.

TARALGA.—From Cobberdong. October 28: Dark chesnut mare, near shoulder JS, under off mane BS, seven years old, damages 1s. 7d. Chesnut horse, near shoulder DB, off like ~, under off mane H, aged, damages 2d. Brown horse, near shoulder C, off TC. Chesnut mare, near shoulder ID, under saddle like ID. Bay horse, under off mane ZY. Bay horse, under saddle near side like W, 27 off near shoulder DID sideways, damages 2d. each. Bay horse, under off mane O with I across, damages 1s. Brown mare, near shoulder ES, off ~F conjoined ‿ underneath; damages 1s.; a chesnut filly foal by her, no visible brand, damages 1s. Black mare, near shoulder H, damages 1s. Light bay horse, off shoulder 2, damages 2d. If not claimed to be sold in twenty-four days. E. DENNING. 15s. 6d.

YASS.—From the estate of H. O'Brien, Esq., J.P. October 16: Black cow, off horn broke, AM right rump: Yellow bull, no brands visible, eighteen months old. Yellow cow, MR right rump. Yellow cow, near ear marked, illegible brand right rump, with red bull calf, calved since she has been in pound. Red cow, CXI shoulder right side, EV near rump. Red bull, with muzzle, unbranded, eight months old; damages 3d. each. Also, from the estate of J. Hosking: Yellow cow, white rump, back, and tail, strawberry head, like SM right rump. Red cow, M right rump. Red and white bull calf, unbranded, six months old. Strawberry cow, illegible right rump, with red and white bull calf, unbranded, six weeks old. Brown and white bull stag, TB over 7 off ribs. Yellow working bullock, illegible rump and ribs off side, aged. Yellow working bullock, large hoop horns, illegible rump, HB thigh off side, TH near rump, aged. White steer, LS off rump, 18 months old. Spotted heifer, unbranded, two years old; damages 3d. each. Also, from the estate of H. Hume, Esq., J.P.: Yellow cow, white on tail, illegible brand near ribs, AND conjoined right ribs. Strawberry cow, RT right rump. Strawberry cow, illegible brand near rump. Yellow poley cow, white on back and rump, illegible brand near shoulder, DC over R right rump, with strawberry heifer calf, 1 month old. Strawberry heifer, unbranded, 12 months old. Red working bullock, JH rump, illegible brand ribs off side; damages 3d. each. If the above cattle are not claimed by the 13th November, they will be sold. Also, from the estate of Mr. G. Davis, sen. October 20: Chesnut horse, broken in, switch tail, AW near shoulder, 6 years old, 15 hands high. Brown mare, unbroken, long tail, like HM on the shoulder near side, 4 years old, 15 hands high. Bay filly, black points, unbranded, 12 months old. Black filly, brown muzzle, A5 near shoulder, 12 months old. Bay colt, black points, long tail, star on forehead, M near shoulder, 4 years old, 15 hands high. Bay horse, star on forehead, black points, saddle mark, short switch tail, 7 near shoulder, aged, 16 hands high. Chesnut gelding, star in forehead, long tail, IW on the near shoulder, 5 years old, 15 hands high. Bay filly, black points, star on forehead, blotch brands near shoulder, 12 months old. dark brown Timor pony, long switch tail, WF near shoulder, 4 years old. Brown horse, star on forehead, long tail, blotch brands or like K off shoulder, 4 years old, 15 hands high. Bay filly, black points, long tail, JY off shoulder, 3 years old, 14½ hands high. Black filly, star on forehead, same brands, 12 months old. Bright bay mare, black points, long tail, blotch brands off shoulder, like M near shoulder, 6 years old, 15 hands high. Dark iron grey filly, unbranded, 12 months old. Black mare, star on forehead, white spot on nose, like HH conjoined near shoulder, 5 years old, 15 hands high. Brown mare, star on forehead, long tail, white near hind fetlock, like HW near shoulder, 5 years old, 14½ hands high. Bright bay filly, long tail, star on forehead, S-R shoulder, O ribs near side, 4 years old, 14½ hands high. Brown or black horse, white snip on nose, long tail, like JSH or JSM under saddle, near side, 4 years old, 16 hands high. Bay mare, long tail, white on both hind feet, WJ near shoulder, 4 years old, 15 hands high. Bay or brown colt, no brands visible, 12 months old. Dark bay colt, white on hind feet, star on forehead, no brands visible, 12 months old. Bay mare, black points, long tail, hipped off side, WH near shoulder, W over H off shoulder, 6 years old, 15 hands high; damages 6d each. Also, from the estate of H. O'Brien, Esq., J.P.: Chesnut mare, star on forehead, white snip on nose, long switch tail, C under saddle, IW near shoulder, 5 years old, 14½ hands high. Bay filly, star on forehead, white on near foot, unbranded, 12 months old; damages 3d each. If the above mares and horses are not released by the 14th November, they will be sold. W. COOK. 1l. 12s. 6d.

GRESFORD.—From Eden Vale Estate, for trespass, October 22: Red bullock, down horns, branded apparently JS over EF on off ribs; damages 5s. each bullock. Yellow brindle bullock, wide horns, apparently TL off ribs, illegible brand off rump. Red steer, off ear slit, apparently 2 off thigh, illegible brand off shoulder, little white on both hind feet and tail. If not owned they will be sold on November 14. W. SHERWOOD. 9s. 9d.

HARTLEY.—From Mr. J. Morris, Mount Clarence: Aged black horse, snip down the face, ALX near neck, JT over a brand like X with indescribable brand conjoined near shoulder, and like 43 or 45 off shoulder, and like CS off neck, short switch tail, aged, 15 hands high; damages 5s. Bay horse, like BL or 84 near shoulder, switch tail, 15½ hands high; damages 5s. Light chesnut horse, star on the face, a large C or G off shoulder, white spot near hip bone, a white spot behind the off ear, a swelling near side under the saddle. To be sold in 24 days if not sooner released. J. M'CAY. 11s.

PICTON.—From the Razorback Estate; damages 4d. per head. October 28: Red cow, hobbled, brand A on off rump. Red and white heifer, brand C on off rump. Unless claimed within 24 days will be sold according to Act of Council. T. M. LLOYD. 9s 3d.

LIVERPOOL.—From D. Johnston's, George's Hall, October 24: Bay horse, long tail, white under the saddle, branded on the near shoulder JG, if any other brands they are not visible. If not released on or before the 22nd November they will be sold. S. FRANCE. 9s. 3d.

GUADAGAI.—Brown mare, aged, branded apparently M2 conjoined over B near shoulder, foal at foot, unbranded. Bay colt, rising 3 years old, branded like WR on off neck, 8 on off shoulder. If not released they will be sold in ten days. J. L. BARROW, 9s. 6d.

KELSO.—October 22: Bay mare, star on face, off hind foot white branded A near shoulder, EA off shoulder. Brown filly, black points, J5 near shoulder, chestnut filly, near hind foot white, star on face, GL off shoulder. Chestnut mare, DFS near shoulder. Chestnut colt, DFS near shoulder. Bay entire colt, white hind feet, stripe on face, like MD or C near shoulder. Dark bay colt, brown points, star on face, CS near shoulder. Bay filly, about 2 years old, black points, star on face and spot on nose, no visible brand. Bay horse, near hind off fore foot white, white stripe on face, like JC off shoulder, like JP over AA near shoulder. Bay horse, black points, star on face, X or C reversed with C conjoined off shoulder. Chestnut horse, aged, white feet, stripe on face, W near shoulder. Grey mare, strong made, aged, B near shoulder. Dark bay mare, black points, collar marked, like JM near shoulder. Bay mare, near hind foot white, star on face, JW off shoulder JW near side the back. Dark bay mare, black points, hollow back, MC near shoulder, like W off shoulder. Chesnut mare, white face, off fore and hind foot white, TW near shoulder. Brown or black filly, black points, TW near shoulder. Chesnut colt, white feet and face, TW near shoulder. One dark bay filly, white stripe on face, black points, TW with J under near shoulder, Brown mare, black points, like ITH near shoulder, white spots on back. Dark bay or brown mare, near hind foot white, DG off shoulder, DY over [illegible] or M near shoulder. Brown mare, black points, DOG or C near shoulder, like SE or 8 shoulder. Black filly, black points, star on face, like CO near shoulder. White pony, docked tail, about 13½ hands high, no visible brand. Bay mare, short tail, little white on fore foot, star on face, WS near shoulder, IF off shoulder. Chesnut filly, white hind feet, like CL off shoulder. Brown filly, black points like EF near shoulder. Brown or black filly, black points, like TW near shoulder. Black mare, star on face, near hind foot white, illegible brand near shoulder. Bay horse foal, unbranded. Chesnut yearling filly, near hind foot white, star on face, no visible brand. Strawberry cow, PA near rump. Red poley cow, PM off rump. Brindle heifer, MC off rump and ribs. Blue sided poley heifer, MC over MC off hip, MC off ribs. Yellow and white heifer, PM off rump. Red nobby horned heifer, T near rump. Brown and white yearling bull, no visible brand. Brindle and white yearling heifer, no visible brand. Red bull calf, PM off rump. White heifer, about 12 months old, no visible brand. Red cow, PM off rump. Black bullock, TB off shoulder. Brindle heifer, PM off rump. Yellow cow, MC over 3 off hip. Strawberry bull calf, MC off rump. Yellow heifer calf, about 8 months old, no visible brand. Black sided cow, like EM over DH over TW off thigh, TW off ribs. Red yearling steer, both ears slit, like LD off ribs. If the above horses and cattle are not released on or before the 14th November, they will be sold at the Black Bull Inn, Bathurst. J. TREWEEK. 1l. 8s. 6d.

BOMBALA.—Mr. Patrick Leonard has been appointed keeper of the Public Pound, at Bombala, in the room of John Rixon, resigned.

INSPECTOR OF DISTILLERIES.—His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed Mr. John Campbell, Chief Constable at Penrith, to be an Inspector of Distilleries.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed Mr. William Batley Hutchinson, Chief Constable, Hartley, to be Inspector of Slaughter Houses, and of cattle intended to be slaughtered, in the police district of Hartley.

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP and JOHN FAIRFAX, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Thursday, October 30, 1851.

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